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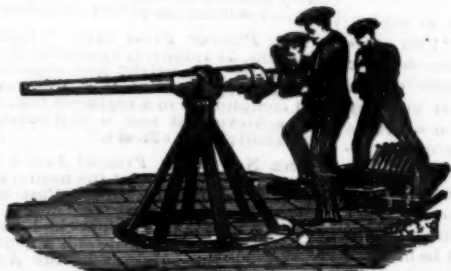
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Those who have heard the name of Lieut. Carden mentioned in connection with the disturbances at Cedar Keys, Fla., do not, perhaps, realize how much the excellent work of our bluejackets there is due to this young officer. Lieut. Carden is one of eight officers, midshipmen, from Annapolis, who entered the Revenue Marine together. Since his entry in that service he has constantly urged the importance of making the most of it as a Coast Guard, with its personnel thoroughly trained to quickly land naval brigades for the prevention of riot in seaboard cities, assisting the U. S. authorities whenever it is possible to do so, with a body of bluejackets drilled to equal any body of Regular troops. To this end he has insisted that the men should be drilled as infantry, in such work as clearing streets; that they should have no end of rifle and outlast drill, and be expert with rapid-fire guns. The practical application of these exceedingly judicious recommendations do not appear to have thus far gone much beyond Lt. Carden himself. Capt. Smyth, who commands the *McLane*, had the good sense to permit him to carry out his ideas on board that vessel. The result showed that the men took the greatest interest in the drill, relieving, as it did, the monotony of life on a revenue cutter. Though they have had some hard campaigning, not a desertion has occurred and the health of the crew of the *McLane* has increased wonderfully. The men have been as much surprised as delighted, to find that they are good for something besides washing down decks, pulling boats, and running a vessel aimlessly up and down a coast for the sake of "making miles." But for their presence bloodshed would have been inevitable in Cedar Keys. The country about there is in a condition little short of an upheaval. Nothing but the presence of the *McLane* and the admirable show of the bluejackets has kept the people from openly opposing with arms United States officials. In a report just received by the Treasury Department, Captain Smyth says: "I wish to express my high appreciation of the hearty and willing co-operation of the officers and crew of this vessel in carrying out my orders and instructions in every instance, and I wish in particular to favorably mention 3d Lieut. G. L. Carden for the most effective small-arm division which, through his untiring efforts, this vessel possesses." It is impossible to say how the trouble at Cedar Keys will end, but it has thus far furnished to the officers of our Revenue Marine a most useful hint as to how they can make their branch of the public service more efficient, whether it be consolidated with the Navy or not.

We receive from the Engineering Department of the U. S. Army the "Report on U. S. Geographical Surveys west of the 100th meridian in charge of Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Eng'rs., U. S. A., under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Vol. I., Geographical Report." This work is to be completed in seven volumes and one supplement, accompanied by one topographic and one geological atlas. The area covered by these surveys amounts to 359,065 square miles, the total area west of the 100th meridian being 1,443,360 square miles, two-thirds of which is of mountainous structure, the approximate elevation above sea of the entire area being 4,255 feet. It is a most interesting region for the geologist, covering as it does all of the territory of the United States, except Alaska, west of the 100th meridian of longitude and extending from the "Mauvaise terre" on the north to the "Staked Plains" of the south of this region. The introduction of this volume says: "While the geologist has ample room to reduce to a system the rock exposures as well as their origin and history, and the mineralogist to investigate and determine as to their constituents in this area of approximately 1,500,000 square miles, possessed of altitudes varying from 300 feet below to nearly 15,000 feet above sea-level, the student of antiquity of the ancient races and their ruins and the present aboriginals has a horizon the value of which is just dawning upon the popular mind, and from the many monuments marking the habitations of prehistoric peoples must come much to aid in making clear the nature of the pre-aboriginals and their modes and circumstances of life." When this survey was begun in 1869 only a single line of transcontinental railroad traversed this section, now numerous lines cross it at different points and local roads reach to the centres of production in many directions. "Thus gradually this land of mountain and desert, forest and waste, with arable stretches at irregular intervals, is being reached by rapid transit from thickly-settled regions, and the products of the ranch and mine may now, from a constantly increasing number of points, be carried with ease to an ever-increasing circle of consumers." From the time of Lewis and Clark to now our armies have been the pioneers in opening the great West to settlement. The surveys made by them, or under their direction, have made possible the growth of the western country in popu-

lation and wealth. It is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that the moderate amount expended on Army surveys has made a larger return to the Government than any of its investments. Their value, indeed, is incalculable.

SOME jolly sea-dog, calling himself "Sahib," issues from the press of Jouvet et Cie., Paris, a handsome quarto volume entitled *La Marine Croquis humoristiques Marins et Navires Anciens et Modernes, Ouvrage Illustré de 200 Designs Dans le Texte et de Huit Aquarelles Hors Texte*. If he does not exactly speak evil of dignitaries, Sahib does not spare them when it comes to presenting his humorous views of nautical life. In the sharp outlines of his clever black and white drawings are found criticisms on modern naval establishments more effective than elaborate argument. With characteristic French irreverence, he presents a dedication to "St. Mathurin Patron des Marins Monté Au Ciel Sur Une Ancre de Veille (Canonisé)." We have equally characteristic pictures of the ancient "Leop de Mer," L'Amiral Pigouin, and of our common ancestor, "Le Père Noël," with a lead line in one hand, sounding the depth of the flood, and a bottle of green seal in the other. Every characteristic experience of nautical life, ancient and modern, has its fitting caricature. One of the most amusing pictures is Christophe Colomb breaking his egg, out of which emerges the characteristic profile, from the French point of view, of an occidental citizen with this legend, "Que contenait cet œuf? L'Américain Yankee!" He is described as a singular product of all the races of old Europe, who appropriated a new continent, getting rid of its inhabitants with the exception of a few specimens reserved for its museums of curiosities. "Ça n'est pas du Business, la civilisation avant tout, chacun pour soi et le struggle for life pour tous! Ce brave Colomb, si c'était à refaire!" Concerning the modern type of mastless armored cruisers, Sahib thus soliloquizes: "Nothing seems lacking to these ships but the baptism of fire; will they have it or will they pass away leaving only the memory of alarming monsters? Something like watch dogs, terrible dogs but dogs whose master himself distrusts them. That is the question—to be solved as late as possible." A trans-Atlantic steamer, depicted as running over poor Amphitrite, is thus described: "Le monstre moderne, 155 mètres de long, grand-hotel, casino mouvant. Pour équipage, une Armée de stewards et de femmes se chambrer et quelques chauffeurs. Transporte en pressen-gers de quoi peupler une ville et queques nuées d'émigrants." The volume has its sober side, for historical information and professional criticism are mingled with its humorous touches.

In its way, the exhibition of the naval strength of France in the Mediterranean, on the occasion of the visit of M. Carnot, the *Army and Navy Gazette* tells us, was a success; and the Italians, Spaniards, and Japanese who were present were, doubtless, duly impressed. France had indeed a fine fleet to show to her visitors, and only the most pessimistic of her critics will question this. There were in the roads nine armored ships, with the exception of the *Trident*, all iron or steel ships, with speeds of not less than 14 knots, and carrying between them 40 heavy guns of from 16 to 75 tons. If the *Hoche* or the *Devastation* was substituted for the *Trident*, and the three second-class vessels—*Vauban*, *Bayard*, and *Duguesclin*—were formed into a group by themselves, there would remain a squadron of six vessels which, for all-round battleworthiness, it would be hard to beat, even in the British fleet. In cruisers, however, this fleet of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars was lamentably weak: instead of three, at least twelve were required in addition to torpedo gunboats. Of course there were other vessels in reserve at Toulon, and there are others building; but enough has been said to show that the force assembled at Toulon was not only imposing as a spectacle, but is a factor in the Mediterranean of which its owners may well be satisfied.

A *Herald* despatch quotes Bismarck as saying with reference to Emperor William: "I pity this young man. He is like a young hound (*un chien de chasse*) that barks at everybody, that smells everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be." We do not believe Bismarck ever said this. Whether he did or not, it is evident that the young Emperor understands himself much better than his detractors are willing to admit. The English papers are continually barking at him, but they should not be allowed to shape American opinion. Times have changed since the Hohenzollerns first came to the throne of Prussia, and the young Emperor has sense enough to see it and to defy ultra conservatives in his effort to adapt himself to modern conditions. Whether or not he succeed he is entitled to, and should receive, the best wishes of every American. The utter want of independence of judgment in such matters shown by some American papers is sur-

prising. Why should they be obliged to scissor into some foreign sheet, utterly un-American in its ideas and sympathies, to find out what they themselves think?

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. B. VOGDES, 1st U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Fort Gaston, Cal.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CROWDER, 8th U. S. Cav., of Fort Yates, N. D., is East on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. M. BLUNT, 5th Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Elliott, Tex.

MAJOR WIRT DAVIS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent addition to the commissioned circle at Fort Sill, I. T.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Ft. McHenry, Md., this week, from a short leave.

MAJOR H. M. CRONKHITE, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Lewis, Colo., has been visiting friends at Little Rock, Ark.

LIEUTENANT C. H. COCHRAN, 17th U. S. Infantry, is expected at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., next week from leave.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perley, are recent guests at the Pleasanton Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. G. BALLANCE, 22d U. S. Infantry, late of Gen. Stanley's staff, and now of Ft. Keogh, is a recent visitor in St. Paul.

GENERAL JOSEPH ROBERTS, U. S. A., and family, of Philadelphia, sailed on Saturday of this week for Europe on the steamer *Umbria*.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR and Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. N., are recent guests at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEPHENSON, assistant surg., U. S. A., late of Fort Verde, Arizona, is expected shortly at Davis Island, N. Y. Harbor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW S. BERT, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Washakie, Wyo., is on a few weeks' leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT G. H. CAMERON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cameron sailed for Europe on Saturday last on the steamer *Elbe*, of the North German Lloyd Line.

COLONEL S. C. KELLOGG, U. S. A., has again gone to Chattanooga in connection with the valuable series of maps of the battlefield at Chickamauga.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., contributes to a recent number of the *Chicago Inter Ocean* an interesting article on "Indian Scouts and Trailers."

LIEUTENANT F. B. MCCOY, 31 U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, has gone to Fort Sisseton, S. D., on matters connected with the abandonment of that post.

LIEUTENANT T. S. MUMFORD, 13th U. S. Infantry, whose recent address is 112 Madison Avenue, New York City, has had his sick leave extended four months.

CAPTAIN A. H. GOODLOE, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, has joined the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion, General I. C. Smith, of Grand Rapids, commander.

CAPTAIN A. L. VARNEX, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has taken command of the Keenebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., in succession to the late Major O. E. Michaels.

YORK, PA., having failed to yield much of a crop of recruits, Captain W. P. Rogers, 17th Infantry, has moved his temporary rendezvous from that city to Hagerstown, Md.

COLONEL T. H. STANTON, U. S. A., has been warmly welcomed back to Omaha, Neb., and has assumed charge of the Chief Paymaster's Office, Dept. of the Platte.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Major General Sir John McNeil and others, visited Buffalo, May 31, having previously visited Niagara Falls.

THE commissioned circle at Fort Leavenworth is temporarily dwindling owing to many of the young student officers having obtained leaves of absence during a portion of the summer recess.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, whose wife died recently at Monroeville, Ohio, will likely prolong his stay there the greater part of the summer settling up private business affairs.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: "Lieutenant Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, is a bright and capable young officer, and the appointment is a well-earned promotion and compliment in a regiment that boasts antiquity and achievement and is still noted for the address and ability of its officers."

THE *New York Press* of June 1 has a flattering notice, with portrait, of the military career of Commander John Scott Power, Post 560, G. A. R., Department of New York, for nearly a quarter of a century past chief clerk at the headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic, and a gentleman not unknown to the columns of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned from Europe on Memorial Day with a budget of interesting professional news. The *Times* says: "He looks as if the trip had agreed with him wonderfully and as if he had found his European experiences very agreeable. While absent from this country he visited nearly all the countries where there was much to be seen and learned in reference to progress in military affairs."



MAJOR H. C. EGBERT, 17th U. S. Infantry, has gone to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT C. B. WHEELER, 5th U. S. Artillery, left New York City, early in the week, on a short leave.

GENERAL F. C. MASON, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling, visited the rifle range at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. OFFLEY, 17th U. S. Infantry, expects to leave Cheyenne next week on a month's leave.

COLONEL ALFRED MONDECAL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, was a visitor to Washington this week.

CAPTAIN PHIL. READE, U. S. A., who has been rusticated for a few days at Long Lake, Chippewa Falls, has returned to Milwaukee.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cav., under recent orders, settles his *lares* and *penates* at the Presidio of San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES WILLCOX, U. S. A., is now making a round of farewell visits in the East before starting for his new station in Arizona.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Art., an able officer of twenty years' service, will go to California in the autumn for duty at the University at Berkeley.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Preble, Me., from leave and resumed charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at that post.

LIEUTENANT G. W. MARTIN, 18th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Clark, Texas, visited Fort Leavenworth this week, and will spend a few weeks in the East before returning to his post.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from Fort Buford, where he was Judge Advocate of the Court which tried Lieutenant C. C. Walcott, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry this week on a fortnight's leave, during which the post is in command of Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave. After a few weeks at Fort Niagara he will return to Bedlow's Island.

LIEUTENANT JAMES MITCHELL, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, visited Old Point Comfort this week as a witness in the Court-martial case of Lieut. Swift, of the Corps. The court has adjourned until July 1.

CAPTAIN J. C. AYRES, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Sandy Hook, now goes to Omaha for duty as chief ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Brooke. His many friends in New York are sorry to lose him.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., attended on Sunday last the anniversary celebration of the Sunday school of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., and delivered an interesting address.

COLONEL LOOMIS L. LANGDON, 1st U. S. Artillery, will start from Fort Hamilton in a few days for Concord to inspect, etc., the New Hampshire troops in their annual encampment, which commences June 14.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. Army, is busily engaged in bringing to a close by the day of his retirement, June 26, the many important matters of public business of which he is at the head.

WILLIAM LEE, said to be the sole surviving British officer in India, who was present at the siege and capture of Delhi, and the carrying of the Cashmere Gate, is now lying in a destitute condition at Bhim Tal, in the Himalayas.

LIEUTENANT G. F. E. HARRISON, 2d U. S. Art., presented recently a stand of colors to the 3d Regiment California National Guard and delivered an eloquent oration on the occasion. Among those present were Major-General Miles and staff.

The *Pioneer Press* says: "Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th Cav., will, June 1, report to the Governor of Minnesota for duty in connection with the National Guard until July 31. Lieut. Hare is well known in St. Paul and will be warmly welcomed. He is a relative of Governor Merriam by marriage."

The *Sanford (Fla.) Journal* says: "Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., was in the city last week the guest of the Sistine House. Capt. Marcotte is one of the best known of Florida correspondents, writing for many of the leading papers of the country. He has been making a tour of South Florida."

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR, in anticipation of differences between the white and colored posts of the G. A. R. of New Orleans, at Chalmette National Cemetery, on Memorial Day, placed the conduct of affairs at the cemetery on the day in question in the hands of Major Joseph B. Campbell, 4th U. S. Art., commandant of Jackson Barracks, La. The Secretary charged him to see that "all well-disposed citizens have fair and equal opportunities to pay their tribute of respect to the Union dead and the cause for which they fell." Everything passed off quietly.

The *Galveston News*, referring to a recent addition to the art collection of Leon Blum, Esq., says: "The painting is the creation of a Texas young lady, the daughter of a gentleman who has endeared himself very much to the people of this State. Miss Anna Huntington Stanley is the daughter of Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A., of San Antonio. Her present creations are the result of careful and studious training, and her studies in art date back almost to childhood. In Paris her pictures were exhibited for two successive years at the salon. Since her return home last November Miss Stanley has been kept busy with her studies. Already her work has received such unqualified approval in the critiques that have been promulgated that now she has more orders than she can well fill at present."

LIEUTENANT H. L. JACKSON, 15th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Pembina, N. D.

LIEUTENANT G. E. FRENCH, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting at Saugerties, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. A. SHUNK, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth will spend June and July on leave.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HAY, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

CAPTAIN S. W. ROESSLER, Corps of Engineers, is expected at Memphis, Tenn., in a few days, for duty at that station.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Infantry, whose health has greatly improved, has taken quarters at 1616 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL J. P. SANGER, U. S. A., will remain for the summer at St. Louis, but Mrs. Sanger and children will visit relatives residing at Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton.

We are told that the Duke of Connaught is delighted with the evidences of loyalty that he finds everywhere in his tour through his royal grandmother's dominions in North America.

The spectacular production at Manhattan Beach this summer will be "The Fall of Vera Cruz." All branches of the Services, with the exception of cavalry, will be introduced to give the spectacle effect.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th U. S. Infantry, are converging upon Augusta, Ga., to attend the encampment of the Georgia National Guard to commence June 16.

MAJOR A. C. GIRARD, U. S. A., post surgeon at Fort Niagara, N. Y., has been highly praised for an operation (removing water from the lungs), recently performed by him upon a gentleman residing in the vicinity of the fort.

A PHILADELPHIA exchange says: "A statue of Gen. Hancock, it is said, will soon be placed alongside that of Gen. Reynolds, near the north portal of the City Hall, and one of Gen. Meade will match in position that of the hero of Antietam."

MRS. WILLIAM D. DIETZ, accompanied by Master Wallace Dietz, is visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. W. W. Tyler, at their home, Sackett's Harbor, New York. Dr. Wm. D. Dietz, U. S. A., of Alcatraz Island, Cal., is in New York on temporary duty.

Among those present at the banquet, given to Henry M. Stanley in London on May 30, were Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A.; Maj. J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, U. S. N. Consul Gen. John C. New presided.

An address will be delivered before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Berkeley Lyceum, 23 West 44th street, Friday, June 13, at 8 P. M., by Thomas C. Cornell, Esq., on Capt. Thomas Willett, First Mayor of New York City. Members and their friends are invited.

A DINNER was given in Cleveland, May 29, to Major-Gen. Schofield by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Edwards, parents of Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards. Among the invited guests were Secretary Windom, Congressman McKinley, ex-Postmaster-General James and wife, and Major Overman, U. S. A., and wife. Major L. C. Overman and wife will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Derby during the graduating exercises at West Point.

COLONEL T. H. STANTON, the "fighting paymaster," is back among old scenes and old friends, having arrived in Omaha Tuesday. Col. Terrell, his predecessor, left Wednesday for San Antonio, his future headquarters. Col. Terrell likes the change very much, for it brings him near a number of members of his family from whom he has been separated for years. Col. Stanton is happy, too, for Omaha had always a warm spot in his heart.—*Excelsior*.

A HANDSOME monument has been erected in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth to the memory of Brevet Major General Edward Hatch, Colonel 9th U. S. Cavalry. It is of cold, gray granite and massive rather than imposing. The west face bears the following inscription: "Erected by the officers and enlisted men of the 9th Cavalry, in token of their admiration and esteem of one who was their friend and commander for twenty-three years." On the north and south are enumerated the battles of the late war, and the fierce Indian engagements in which this brave and true soldier participated.

The military department of the University of Wooster, Ohio, is in fine condition under the command and able instruction of Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, 7th U. S. Cavalry. The annual inspection was held Thursday in presence of the faculty, students, and citizens. The six companies of the battalion looked well. The inspecting officer was Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General Division of the Missouri, who reviewed and inspected the troops, after which the battalion gave a creditable exhibition of their skill in manoeuvres, skirmish drill, and artillery tactics. Col. Heyl expressed much satisfaction and complimented the battalion and Lieut. Wilkinson.—*Wayne County Democrat*.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, 3d U. S. Infantry, in relieving from the regimental quartermastership, on promotion, Captain William Gerlach, says in orders: "In parting with Capt. Gerlach the Regimental Commander desires to acknowledge his obligations to that officer for the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties as Regimental Quartermaster. Years of service in the Army have given him a varied experience in the line and staff corps. This experience in the needs of the troops and in the details of the staff departments, coupled with zeal, intelligence and untiring industry, has enabled him to discharge his duties in a manner satisfactory to his commanding officer and for the best interests of the Service. Captain Gerlach enters upon his new duties with the best wishes of his Colonel."

PRELIMINARY action was taken at Washington, June 2, for the organization of the army of Arkansas.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has just completed his duties at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, will enjoy a few weeks' leave before joining his regiment on the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANTS WM. EVERETT and L. G. Berry, 4th U. S. Artillery, have returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., from duty at New Orleans in connection with the distribution of supplies to the flood sufferers.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, Capt. Lancaster, Chester, Hess, and Knowler, and Lieut. Harold, Eaton, Randolph, Barrette, Cree, and Russell are arrivals at Fort Monroe, Va., this week for a season of artillery target practice.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, commanding at Fort McPherson, Ga., arrived in Washington on Tuesday to attend a session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. He will return to Atlanta next week.

GENERAL N. A. M. DUDLEY, U. S. A., responded for "The Army" and Lieut. D. Peacock, U. S. N., for "The Navy" at a Camp Fire of General R. S. Mackenzie Garrison No. 1, Regular Army and Navy Union, at Boston on Memorial Day.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, U. S. A., has written a splendid eulogy of the life and services of the late Major-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., for the forthcoming number of the Journal of the Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the Post Quartermaster's Office as successor of the late Lieut. E. B. Weeks. Lieut. Febiger is a popular officer and a courteous and considerate gentleman, and his selection for the place will meet with general satisfaction.—*San Antonio Express*.

BOTH Houses of the Louisiana Legislature have passed a resolution thanking Capt. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for the splendid services he rendered the State during the high water of 1890. An engrossed copy of the resolution has been forwarded the Secretary of War for transmission to Capt. Kingman.

The General Court-martial for the trial of Capt. A. E. Millmore, U. S. A., and perhaps others, expects to organize at Tucson, Ariz., on Tuesday next, with that veteran and gallant soldier, Col. H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, at the helm, and Capt. H. C. Carbaugh, of Gen. Stanley's staff, Judge Advocate. The latter is an able young lawyer, well known in New York City and Brooklyn for his ability and energy.

JUDGE JOSEPH COX tells a Cincinnati paper that Gen. Sherman said to him once: "Cox, a mule is the easiest animal to ride in the world. I always preferred to ride one during the war. In a picture representing the burning of Atlanta the artist has me seated on a fiery steed, with fury in his eye, etc., while the houses are burning and the soldiers are tearing up the railroad iron. Well, I was there; but I was not on a prancing horse, but I was straddling of a plain, common, every day mule."

The formal closing dinner of the West Point army mess occurred May 31, in Scofield Hall. There were numerous toasts, and it lacked but a few minutes of midnight when the jolly party broke up. Col. Wilson, Superintendent of the Academy, responded to the toast, "Our Alma Mater," and R. F. Ziebaum, the well known military artist, spoke for "Our New Navy." The toast, "Our Ladies," gave Capt. Metcalf an opportunity, which he well improved, to compliment those who nerve the boys in blue to deeds of conquest. A number of informal speeches followed the regular toasts.

MR. HENRY CAREY BAIRD's gift to the Military Academy, West Point, of a portrait of Major-Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A., has been received at that institution. Mr. Baird sends with it a letter in which he refers to the brilliant record of General Meade, and hopes that the "portrait may in some slight measure be considered worthy of this great soldier, the peer of any one who commanded our armies during the war of the rebellion, and worthy of a place beside those now in possession of the Military Academy." Col. Wilson, in accepting the gift in the name of the Academy, says Mr. Baird's eloquent tribute will find a ready response in the heart of every soldier of the Republic.

THE annual election of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was held June 2, and the following directors were chosen for the current year: Maj.-Gen. S. W. Crawford, Gen. Louis Wagner and J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia; Col. W. F. Hazard, Monongahela, Pa.; Gen. Henry A. Barnum, N. Y.; Gen. Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, Conn.; Gen. Chas. L. Young, Toledo, O.; John C. Linehan, Pensacola, N. H.; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.; Col. Wheelock G. Vezey, Rutland, Vt.; Col. George G. Briggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Col. John B. Bachelder, Boston; J. L. Schick, Col. Chas. H. Buchler, Jacob A. Kutzmiller, Calvin Hamilton, the Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., S. McSwope, Edward McPherson, Gettysburg, and Dr. C. E. Goldsboro, Hunterstown, Penn.

THE *N. Y. Tribune* says: "Capt. Henry Erben is one of those bluff, but genial and highly respected mariners of the old school, but has a record for loyalty, zeal, gallantry and bravery that commended him to Congress for special favor. He was a lieutenant at the Pensacola Navy-yard when the Civil War began, and was one of the three officers of that station who remained loyal while the others, his superiors, were plotting how to betray that important post and the property there into the hands of the Confederates; and doing all they could to aid the South in taking possession of the Navy-yard and the forts, with their vast and important supplies of guns and other war munitions. Commo. Jouett in his report said of him: 'Lieut. Erben, in this emergency, was the only officer who stood forth conspicuously brave, energetic, and true to the duty of the hour. While some of the officers wavered and some betrayed their country, Erben's bravery, courage, and outspoken loyalty were so marked as to attract attention.'"



LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTH, 12th U. S. Infantry, is visiting relatives at Lewistown, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, is spending the month of June at Ridgway, S. C.

LIEUTENANT G. B. WALKER, 6th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Evansville, Ind., for recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT T. W. GRIFFITH, 18th U. S. Infantry, on college duty at Lincoln, Neb., will spend a portion of the vacation at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Infantry, after a brief stay at San Antonio, now goes to Columbus Barracks, O., for a tour of recruiting duty.

CAPT. WM. D. DIETZ, assistant surgeon, of the U. S. A., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, will shortly return to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

GENERAL WM. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., retired, will leave Washington next week for a trip long contemplated to Sirkka and other points in Alaska.

CAPTAIN W. A. MILLER, U. S. A., Lieut. Webster Doty, U. S. N., and Lieut. J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, were at Western Hotel Rozier, St. Louis, Mo., June 4.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., has been warmly thanked for his efficient aid and the aid of many of his command in making Memorial Day at San Antonio a success.

COLONEL GEORGE H. WEEKS, U. S. A., accompanied by Mrs. Weeks, left San Antonio for Tucson, where Col. Weeks is a member of the important Court-martial held there May 31.

A LOS ANGELES despatch says: Acting Adjutant-General McKeever has telegraphed Gen. Grierson that there is no truth in the report that Maj. Elderkirk and Lieut. Grierson are to be tried by the Court-martial at Tucson.

AMONG the passengers arriving by the steamship *Lohn* on Thursday were Mr. Lawrence Barrett and family, Mrs. Bates, Master Savage Bates, wife and son of Lieut. Geo. T. Bates, who have been spending the winter in Europe. The steamer sighted an iceberg. Mr. Barrett is much improved in health.

CAPTAIN EDMUND L. ZALINSKI, 5th Art., arrived in Washington this week, when he will be assigned to special temporary duty until he has put in shape the vast amount of valuable information collected during his absence abroad. The Secretary of War has expressed himself as much gratified with the result of his mission.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lieut. E. N. Jones, 8th Inf.; Capt. S. W. Roessler, Eng.; Col. John P. Hatch, retired; 2d Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Eng.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordcau Ord.; Col. Henry W. Clowson, 4th Art.; Col. C. Sutherland, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf.

The Washington Post relates that two Congressmen recently visited one of the bureaus of the Interior Department to look into the plea for more clerks. The chief took them over his entire bureau, pointing out how far the work was behind and where the force needed strengthening. Finally he laid his hand on a door knob. "This," said he, "is the hardest worked, most crowded division in the bureau. We call it the treadmill"—and opened the door. Four clerks were reading newspapers, three had their feet cocked up on their desks, another group were listening to a funny story, and two were matching pennies over in a corner.

The recent examination of candidates for appointment to the medical corps of the Army, held in New York City, was rather more prolific in results than the previous efforts, an even half dozen having come up to the rather rigid requirements. They are Frank R. Keefe of Pennsylvania, Thomas N. Raymond of New York, Henry D. Snyder of Maryland, Allen N. Smith of New York, Ashton B. Heyl of Pennsylvania, and Joseph T. Clarke of New York. They will probably be nominated to the Senate during the present week. There are still two vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon.

An Annapolis despatch of June 4 to the New York Times says: "The sensation in Naval Academy circles is the receipt of orders relieving Pay Insp. J. H. Stevenson from his duties as Commissary and General Storekeeper and placing him on waiting orders. It is said here that the orders were issued through the personal influence of Thomas C. Platt. Following the custom of his predecessors in office, he shipped all the Naval Academy stores over the Baltimore and Ohio Express. These shipments are enormous, and they contribute a snug profit to the company of which Platt is president. According to the story told by several officers in the Yard, Stevenson recently ordered all the Naval Academy stores shipped over the Adams Express, whereupon President Platt successfully demanded his removal from the Yard. Mr. Stevenson left for New York this morning. At his office it was said that Platt's influence has been seconded by that of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Capt. W. T. Sampson, who has been at sword's point with Stevenson for some time. The enmity existing between these two officers has been heightened recently by the attempt to involve Capt. Sampson in a difficulty with the department concerning the salary paid the Superintendent's waiters. Capt. Sampson attributes this attempt to Pay Insp. Stevenson and it possibly accelerated his efforts to have the pay inspector removed." We are requested by Pay Insp. Stevenson to say that his detachment has nothing whatever to do with the matter referring to Capt. Sampson.

LIEUTENANT NATHAN H. BARNES, U. S. N., is in East Hartford, Conn.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. W. OLCOTT, U. S. N., is at his home, East Milstone, N. J.

COMMANDER B. H. MCCALLA, U. S. N., is visiting friends at South Portsmouth, L. I.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER J. A. MUDD, U. S. N., is at present at 2,604 Locust-st., St. Louis.

PAYMASTER F. H. HINMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

PAYMASTER THOS. S. THOMPSON, U. S. N., of the receiving ship *St. Louis*, is in Washington this week.

COMMODORE WM. D. WHITING, U. S. N., will spend the summer at the Seminary, New Brighton, Staten Island.

COMMANDER A. GALLOWAY, of the British Navy, was a guest at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, this week.

The address of Lieut. James Franklin, U. S. N., while abroad, will be care U. S. Legation, Vienna, Austria.

SURGEON PAUL FITZSIMMONS, U. S. N., has returned to his home in Augusta, Ga., from his recent cruise on board the *Marion*.

LIEUTENANT J. H. BULL, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Station, New London, was made the happy father of a son on May 27.

LIEUTENANT W. S. HOGG, U. S. N., recently detached from the *Marion*, is visiting friends at 249 South 41st st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANT WM. P. DAY, U. S. N., has changed his address from Nice, France, to care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng.

ENSIGN W. R. SHORMAKER, U. S. N., is spending his leave at Asheville, N. C. His friends will be glad to know of his improvement in health.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR AARON S. OBERLY, U. S. N., who has been spending some time in Bethlehem, Pa., has returned to his home in Avon, Conn.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR LEWIS NIXON, U. S. N., has reported for duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair in obedience to recent orders.

LIEUTENANT A. N. WOOD, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Coast Survey steamer *Pattison* on the Pacific Coast, has returned to Chicago, and is stopping at 331 42d st., that city.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. R. KING, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave for one year at Asheville, N. C., was in Baltimore on Tuesday on his way to his home in Hagerstown.

CAPTAIN ALBERT KAUTZ, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Portsmouth yard, and ordered to the *Pensacola*, is with his family at the Rockingham House, Portsmouth, N. H.

The following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Ensigns M. L. Read and John H. Fillmore, Asst. Naval Constructors Lewis Nixon, Paymr. T. S. Thompson and Lieut. M. E. Hall.

COMMODORE WILLIAM P. MCCANN, U. S. N., formally turned over the command of the Charleston Navy-yard to Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, the new commandant, on May 31. Commodore McCann will join the new cruiser *Philadelphia*.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEORGE W. BAIRD, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Baird, left Washington June 4 for an extended drive through Virginia. The objective points are Luray Cave and the Natural Bridge. They will be absent until July 1.

AMONG the names before the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion on Wednesday for membership was that of Gen. Benjamin Franklin Tracy, U. S. V., the present Secretary of the Navy, also that of Capt. E. H. Parsons, formerly of the 12th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. E. K. MOORE, of the Naval Academy, have entertained a number of young ladies during the past week. Among them were Miss Probasco, Miss Purcell, Miss Semmes, and Miss Hockaday, of Washington; also Miss Carter, daughter of the Hon. H. A. P. Carter, of Honolulu.

It is expected that Lieut. S. C. Lemly will succeed Lieut. Garst as assistant to Judge Advocate General Remey. This is the position occupied by Lieut. Lemly before his last cruise at sea. It is very gratifying to his old friends around the Department to see him back again, though there are regrets over the departure of Lieut. Garst.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* complains that Lt.-Comdr. Parker, of the *Iroquois*, who was found guilty of drunkenness by Court-martial, was ordered to his home so as to get travel pay, while Comdr. Coghill, who was acquitted on the charge of violating a naval regulation, was placed on waiting orders, so that he must pay his own expenses home.

LIEUTENANT HAMILTON HUTCHINS, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. *Boston*, met with quite a severe accident while horseback riding in Gibraltar. He was thrown from his saddle and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He is at present at the Military Hospital at that place and is speedily recovering. When able to travel he will return to the U. S.

The *Naval Apprentice* says: "Among those present at the Forsters' Banquet, at Newport, R. I., May 27, were Col. Mendenhall, U. S. A., commanding Fort Adams; Major Livermore, C. E.; Comdr. Higginson, and Chief Engr. Jones. The latter responded to a toast of the Navy, and upon its conclusion a hearty cheer echoed throughout the hall. The chief now holds the title of the 'Chauncey Depew' of the Navy."

A QUIET but extremely beautiful wedding was that of Miss Sara Elkins, eldest daughter of Stephen B. Elkins, to Alexander C. Oliphant, of Trenton, N. J., son of Gen. Duncan Oliphant, on Tuesday at the home of Mr. Elkins, No. 46 West Fifty-eighth street, New York City. The bridegroom was attended by his best man, Col. Thomas S. Chambers, of Trenton, and three of his brothers. Among the ushers were Lieut. T. D. Griffin and Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, U. S. N. Only the very intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were asked to the ceremony and reception which followed it. There were many handsome and valuable presents.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

VICE-ADMIRAL BERGEASSE DU PETIT-THOUARS, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and Le-

vant Squadron, French Navy, died recently on board his flagship, the *Formidable*, anchored in Toulon Roads.

MISS BEATRICE BROOKHAN, daughter of the late Chief Engineer Brookhan, U. S. N., a young lady in her 12th year, died May 28. The funeral took place May 31.

#### CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

CONGRESSMEN do not appear to have been any more prompt than usual in selecting their candidates for West Point, notwithstanding the decision of the War Department to abandon the September examinations, and the notices sent out calling attention to the importance of making the nominations in ample time for the candidates to prepare for the June examinations. The bulk of the nominations for the year has been made within the past two or three months, and there are still nine vacancies to be filled within the next week. Last year there were only five places unfilled at this time. These belated appointments cannot result otherwise than in a large percentage of failures at the coming examinations, and then Congressmen will complain that the examinations are too severe, or perhaps say they were sadly disappointed in their candidates, when the fact is the fault rests with the Congressman who does not give his nominee sufficient time to prepare for the necessarily rigid examinations for admission to the Academy.

The following is a complete list—132 and 44 alternates—of those who have thus far received notices from the War Department to appear at West Point for examination on the 14th, 16th, and 17th of June. The 1st and 8th Indiana, 2d and 6th Kansas, 3d Louisiana, 30th New York, 1st and 4th Virginia and Nevada are yet to be heard from:

Alabama.—2d dist., James A. Williams; 3d dist., Amerious Mitchell; 4th dist., John Craig. (Alt.) Ray F. Seaford.  
Arkansas.—2d dist., Roderic E. Wiley; 3d dist., Paul Kelso.  
California.—2d dist., John Welch; 3d dist., John W. Jones; 6th dist., Chas. R. W. Loughby. (Alt.) Chas. W. Foy.  
Connecticut.—3d dist., Wm. H. Payne. (Alt.) Henry W. Biver; 4th dist., Wm. J. Barden. (Alt.) Philip M. Prior.  
Delaware.—1st dist., George B. Rounsey. (Alt.) Hamilton S. Hawkins.  
Georgia.—1st dist., Richard W. Cunningham; 3d dist., Clinton C. Duncan, Jr.; 4th dist., George W. Estes, Jr.; 7th dist., Clarence C. Williams. (Alt.) T. J. Bennett.  
Illinois.—2d dist., Dana W. Kiburn; 6th dist., Chas. F. Crain. (Alt.) John E. Hirst; 7th dist., Frank D. Ely; 12th dist., Norman L. Jones; 15th dist., Samuel C. Leitch; 16th dist., Walter L. Brisco; 19th dist., Orval P. Townsend; 20th dist., Thos. G. Carson.  
Indiana.—2d dist., Arnold Akester. (Alt.) E. R. Dixon; 4th dist., Frank L. Wells; 6th dist., Samuel L. Newson; 11th dist., Ralph R. Schoenle. (Alt.) Perry P. Carroll; 13th dist., R. Bruce Uquhart.  
Iowa.—1st dist., Edward W. Gilechrist; 6th dist., John R. Davidson; 8th dist., Wm. A. Sater; 9th dist., Charles A. Jones.  
Kentucky.—6th dist., Gilbert B. Perkins; 8th dist., Lawrence Long; 9th dist., James P. Harbeson; 10th dist., Caleb Powers; 11th dist., John L. Roach.  
Maine.—1st dist., George F. Hamilton. (Alt.) R. C. Moody.  
Maryland.—3d dist., John F. Preston, Jr.; 5th dist., Fred. McKee.  
Massachusetts.—4th dist., Alf. McK. Shevlin. (Alt.) Samuel G. Creden; 5th dist., Cornelius L. Bent; 7th dist., Clarence B. Cunningham. (Alt.) Joseph A. Symonds; 10th dist., Roderic F. Gardner. (Alt.) Stewart A. McCombe; 11th dist., Oliver Edwards, Jr.  
Michigan.—2d dist., Albert R. Lamb; 3d dist., Nathan K. Averill. (Alt.) Richard J. Fellows; 4th dist., Dwight A. Brian; 5th dist., George M. Dewey, Jr. (Alt.) Joseph S. Richmond, Jr.  
Minnesota.—1st dist., Warren R. Cummings. (Alt.) Walter F. Schmidt; 3d dist., Wm. R. Planders; 4th dist., Charles W. Castie. (Alt.) George A. W. Fildorother.  
Mississippi.—4th dist., Reuben S. Turman; 6th dist., Littleton Lewis.  
Missouri.—7th dist., Robert W. Towder. (Alt.) Theodore A. Strumberg; 11th dist., Isaac W. Bouliwore.  
Montana.—1st dist., James J. McEvilly.  
Nebraska.—1st dist., John B. Jack. (Alt.) James W. Broatch; 3d dist., A. Wood D. Stevenson.  
New Jersey.—1st dist., Robert Sewall; 5th dist., George N. Venable. (Alt.) George P. Vanktyper.  
New York.—1st dist., Wm. B. Johnston; 2d dist., J. L. Phillips. (Alt.) B. Hughes T. Allen; 4th dist., Joseph A. Kelly; 8th dist., Paul B. Malone; 11th dist., Hugh A. Murray. (Alt.) Wm. M. Connell; 12th dist., John F. Moore. (Alt.) James W. Boyd; 20th dist., George W. Ward. (Alt.) Louis H. Lewis; 22nd dist., Joe C. Gilmore, Jr.; 23d dist., Frank P. Son. (Alt.) Geo. D. Dece, Jr.; 24th dist., Frederick S. Edick; 25th dist., John W. Barker; 26th dist., James A. Cauldwell, Jr.; 32nd dist., Charles C. Smith; 33rd dist., Arthur C. L. Kuzale. (Alt.) Joseph W. Allen.  
North Carolina.—1st dist., W. O. Reddick. (Alt.) Benj. T. Simmons; 7th dist., Henry S. Anderson; 8th dist., Charles E. Robinson.  
North Dakota.—1st dist., Joseph Travis.  
Ohio.—2d dist., Webster F. Moore; 5th dist., Oliver L. Powell; 7th dist., Richard P. Rifenberck; 9th dist., C. E. Hampton; 10th dist., Verne S. Harrison. (Alt.) Robert H. Austin; 12th dist., Wm. W. Brown. (Alt.) Harvey E. Conrad; 19th dist., Sherman D. Callender; 20th dist., Walter F. Flowers; 21st dist., Clarence E. Laog. (Alt.) Albert Westgate.  
Oregon.—1st dist., W. B. Ladue. (Alt.) Harold B. Flske.  
Pennsylvania.—1st dist., Warren H. Mitchell; 5th dist., John G. Whitlatch; 7th dist., Robert Wynn; (Alt.) F. E. D. Strizinger, Jr.; 8th dist., Henry D. Craig; 11th dist., Robert B. Moir; (Alt.) Seymour N. Galland; 15th dist., Joseph H. Hurst; 16th dist., Lewis E. Van Horn; 17th dist., George J. Krebs; 19th dist., William E. Welsh; (Alt.) John J. Gibson; 22nd dist., Dwight E. Aultman; (Alt.) Charles A. Pith; 23rd dist., Walter L. Bates. (Alt.) George G. Painter; 27th dist., Alvin M. Evans; (Alt.) Gilbert S. Galbraith.  
Rhode Island.—2d dist., David Carley.  
South Carolina.—3d dist., Benj. M. Sullivan; 5th dist., Wm. P. Pollock; 6th dist., E. D. Sompayrac; 7th dist., Frank Parker.  
South Dakota.—At large, John C. McArthur; at large, Elwin A. Blair. (Alt.) Caspar H. Conrad.  
Tennessee.—4th dist., James J. McFarland; 9th dist., Peter Mott Ayres.  
Texas.—2d dist., John B. Allen; 3d dist., F. F. Sims; 3d dist., Clarence P. Bruce; 5th dist., Howland D. Rugeley; (Alt.) A. H. Byles; 10th dist., Barton W. Giles.  
Utah Territory.—Briant H. Wells.  
Virginia.—7th dist., Edward P. Gold; 9th dist., C. B. Rosebaum; (Alt.) L. E. Lambekin; 10th dist., W. A. Pratt; (Alt.) James M. Talliaferro, Jr.  
Wisconsin.—1st dist., Lorain T. Richardson; 3d dist., Samuel Hof; 6th dist., Michael Slattery; 9th dist., Fred E. Mann.  
At Large.—David Sheridan Stanley.

#### LETTER FROM GENERAL WOLSELEY.

GOVERNOR MCKINNEY, of Virginia, June 3, received the following letter from General Lord Wolseley in response to an invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Lee monument. General Wolseley was in this country during the war and spent some little time at Gen. Lee's headquarters:

RANGERS' HOUSE, GREENWICH PARK, S. E., May 23.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Frank Lawler has forwarded to me an invitation to attend the unveiling of a monument to the great general and patriot, Robert E. Lee. I am grateful to your Excellency for this kind thought of one who takes the deepest interest in everything that affects the interests and welfare of the American people. Of the same stock as ourselves, speaking the same language, governed by the same laws and imbued with the same love of fair play and liberty, it would be unnatural if we were not the same in spirit and



inspiration. Without entering upon any vexed questions, is it not, therefore, natural that all Englishmen should be proud of General Lee as we are proud of General Gordon? Those two men were the only great patriotic heroes I have ever known, and I honor them in my thoughts as if they were two brothers and both had been my own comrades in arms. It is not possible for me to pay America a visit just at present. I hope to do so, however, by and by, and to revisit Richmond, of which I entertain the most interesting recollections. Again thanking your Excellency for your kind thought of me, believe me to be, with profound respect, most faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

## FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported to the Senate an amendment to be offered to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to carry into effect the recommendations of the International Conference by the appointment (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) of three commissioners to represent the United States in the Intercontinental Railway Commission; also, to detail from the Army and Navy such officers as may be spared without detriment to the Service to serve as engineers under such commission in making a survey; and appropriating \$65,000 as the share of the United States of the expense of such commission and survey. Representative Hitt, of Illinois, has introduced into the House the bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference for the incorporation of the International American Bank.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6964) to define the standing of officers of the Coast Survey during the late civil war, are of the opinion that official recognition should be given of the services rendered, in such form as to perpetuate the evidence of the honorable service of the officers of the Coast Survey who, in the time of their country's peril, responded with patriotic zeal to the demand of the Government and performed their part in the great struggle for national unity.

Committee work in Congress may now be regarded as practically closed for the present session. The only one of the Service committees that did anything during the present week was the House Military Committee, and the most they accomplished was of little interest. A hearing was given to several persons in behalf of the bill for the presentation of medals to the Port Hudson Florida Hope storming party, and several incorporated private bills reported upon. Even this committee, which has been the most active of them all, has practically closed operations for the session. Gen. Cuthbert had expected to give hearings on the staff corps reorganization bill but as it is almost impossible to get the members together at this time of the session further consideration of this measure will doubtless be postponed until next December.

An effort will be made by Chairman Boutelle, when he returns from Annapolis, to have the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy taken up and reported to the House, but it is by no means certain that he will be successful.

The Senate Military Committee will probably dispose of the Artillery Increase bill before they stop work for the session, but no other important business need be looked for from this source. Senator Manderson, who has the Artillery bill in charge, has recovered from his recent illness, but as Gen. Hawley and several members of the committee are absent from Washington another week or so will elapse before action can be taken upon it.

The Senate Naval Committee will probably not meet again during the session, unless it is for the consideration of Navy nominations. Nearly all the members are now absent from Washington.

The appropriation committees have gotten through with all the measures affecting the two services, except the sundry civil and general deficiency bills. The Army and Military Academy appropriation bills have passed both Houses and the differences have been adjusted by the conference committee. In another week they will have received the signature of the President. The Naval appropriation bill has passed both Houses and is now in the hands of a conference committee, which, however, will not come together for several days yet as Mr. Boutelle, the chairman of the House committee, and Mr. Hall, chairman of the Senate Committee, are both absent attending the graduation exercises at Annapolis.

The Senate passed the Fortification Bill June 4. The provisions for a new wing (\$245,743) and machinery for 12 inch guns (\$780,000) at the Waterfront Arsenal were struck out and replaced by an appropriation of \$285,000 for the machinery. The Sundry, Civil and Deficiency bills have not yet been reported from the House Committee on Appropriations, but will probably make their appearance within the next week. These two bills will contain a number of items of interest to the two Services. A liberal appropriation is expected in the Sundry Civil bill for the enlargement of military posts. None of the many special measures for this purpose have become laws during the present session, so that the Sundry Civil bill is about the only medium through which any provision for new posts, or the enlargement of old ones, can possibly be made at this late date.

The General Deficiency bill will be specially interesting to naval officers, as this is the measure which will contain provision for the payment of the Navy longevity, receiving ship and mileage claims certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury. There will be about \$300,000 worth of these claims provided for.

The bill to pay Caroline M. McDougal, as the widow of the late Rear Admiral David McDougal, U. S. N., the difference between the pay of a commodore and a rear admiral on the retired list from June, 1873 to 1882, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now awaiting the approval of the President.

The Senate Military Committee has made favorable reports on the House bill No. 3201, to amend the Articles of War relative to conviction and punishment by Court-martial, and S. 2188, providing for marking the lines of battle and positions of troops of Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, Pa.

The Senate bill to appoint Horatio Philip Van Cleave, late a Major General of Volunteers, a second lieutenant on the retired list of the Army was passed by the House on June 2.

The Senate bill No. 2296 to relieve the Union Iron works of San Francisco from the payment of the penalty of \$33,384 on account of deficiency in the horse power of the new cruiser *Charleston* was passed by the House June 2.

Replying to the recent resolution of inquiry from the Senate as to how long it will take with the present force to complete the official records of the rebellion and what steps, if any, are necessary to so expedite the work that it may be completed within three years, the Secretary of War says: 1. The work comprises in all 130 volumes. Forty-five of these have been distributed, and eleven are printed and are being indexed, leaving sixty-four to be compiled and printed. With the present force at my disposal it will require six years to complete the work, but with some addition, however, to the annual appropriation for printing and binding. 2. To complete the work in three years, I think that an annual appropriation of \$330,000 will be necessary. Eleven books are now in type, bringing the work down to the end of the year 1883. These books will be printed and distributed so soon as the funds for that purpose are appropriated by Congress.

Mr. Evans, from the Library Committee, reported, on Tuesday, a Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to Edwin M. Stanton in front of the War Department.

The Senate Committee on Library has reported favorably the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of John Ericsson, with an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the joint Committee of the Library, and the architect of the capitol shall designate a suitable public reservation in Washington as the site, and contract for the erection of the monument thereon. We refer elsewhere to the provisions of the bill and the Army Appropriation bill.

The House bill to establish a National Military Cemetery at Chickamauga, was favorably reported by the Senate Military Committee on June 5.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3959, Mr. Stewart. Authorizing the President to appoint and retire Thomas Garvey, with the rank of captain, in the mounted service of the United States.

## THE CANTEN COMMEMORATED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the article entitled "Canteen Beer" in your issue of May 10, I would like to say that the "Citizen" giving his opinions seems to know very little of the "Army Boys" he takes such an interest in.

In the first place, if a man that has no liking for beer wants to read he does not go to the canteen to do so. I should think the post library would be the best place. I would like also to inform him that there are very few men in the Army "seeking release from old habits." And granting that there are, there was as much temptation for them in the sutler's store as there is in the canteen. Every man enlisted in the Army is supposed to be able-bodied and intelligent, and the man that does not want to drink and cannot help doing so while there is any liquor around is not fit to be in the Army, and should either be "fired" bodily or confined in a lunatic asylum as a benighted idiot.

We have a canteen at this post and there is every chance for a man to amuse himself in it without touching beer. In fact, he can play billiards, etc., all day without even seeing it. It may not be right for the Government to sell the enlisted man his "booze," as the "Citizen" calls it, but I cannot see why there should be such a hue and cry against the canteen, when there was not a word said against the sutler's store that in 99 cases out of 100 were simply robbing the soldier, where there were two prices, one for the officer and another for the enlisted man.

Now, the soldier can buy his liquor at as low a rate as possible and knows that the profits made will be spent for his comfort. The canteen has been in operation for years in England and I don't think it has lowered the standing of the officers in charge in their own or their soldiers' estimation.

The "Citizen" seems to think that the abolition of the canteen beer will stop drunkenness. He is greatly mistaken. The soldier that wants his beer will not stop to get leave, but in nine cases out of ten will just "light out" and get it.

The percentage of confinements and Courts-martial has decreased wonderfully at this post since the canteen opened. Most of the trials before were for absence from "check roll call." Now there are comparatively few, owing to the soldier being able to get his liquor in the post at a reasonable rate, instead of having to go to town for it.

It looks to me as if all this "blather" about the canteen was being made by interested parties, who would like to make a little from the "Boys in Blue," and know that if the canteen was abolished the soldier would go somewhere else for it. A SOLDIER.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

## MODERN EUROPEAN MAGAZINE GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In reference to the modern European magazine guns, of which the new German model is an illustration, sufficient attention has not been drawn to the part played by American inventors in suggesting and developing that type of gun. It may be assumed that the "box" magazine is the now accepted military type. This designation, first used, we believe, in the catalogue of the War Department Exhibit at the Cincinnati Exposition in 1888, applies to those that carry their cartridges side by side in distinction from the tubular magazines carrying cartridges end to end. While the most familiar form of the "box" magazine is the detachable—like the Lee, which is an American invention—the tendency in Europe, save in England, is to the adoption of some form of box magazine fixed to the gun and made to fill rapidly by means of prepared packages; for example, the Rubio, Mannlicher, Schuloff, and now the magazine introduced by Germany in place of the tubular magazine temporarily adopted two years ago.

This new gun was described in the *Scientific American* of April 26, 1890, but the account failed to refer to the original of the system—the invention of two officers of the U. S. Army, Major W. R. Liver-

more, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Department. Their gun, having a box magazine at the receiver, arranged for quick refilling from prepared packages, appeared for test before the U. S. Magazine Gun Board of 1882 at the same time as the Lee, which, however, had previously been adopted and purchased for the Navy. To the previous board of 1878 a model was presented of their modification of the Hotchkiss magazine gun, allowing the magazine to be filled by means of similar packages, their invention, instead of requiring the cartridges to be inserted one at a time through the receiver. These early forms, indeed, possess some advantages that most of the European magazines do not show, since the latter have to be filled through the receiver, requiring the bolt to be drawn back and the piece unloaded, while the former allow refilling either singly or from the packing case en bloc, even when the piece is loaded. The invention of Tiesing and Kennedy, of New Haven—a box magazine fixed at the receiver and made to open at the bottom—has also been utilized in some of the new European guns. Even the bolt action of the Mannlicher gun, which is operated by a direct forward and back movement of the band, instead of the sliding and turning movement similar to that of the door bolt, used in most magazine guns, is in substance the same as that of the Livermore-Russell gun proposed for use with their magazine. These officers, too, may claim that they first enunciated the advantages given by the box magazine in properly controlling the expenditure of ammunition.

## THE CHIGNECTO SHIP RAILWAY.

THE ship railway, now in process of construction over the Chignecto isthmus, a distance of 17 miles, which separates the waters of the Northumberland Straits from the Bay of Fundy, has been graded for 14 miles. All the rails have been delivered on the line. They are very heavy, weighing 110 pounds to the yard, and are of toughened steel. The docks at either end of the railway will cost quite as much as the railway itself. The tracks, when laid, will be something similar to an ordinary double-tracked road, there being two parallel tracks of standard gauge, giving a total width of track of 30 feet. The cradle on which ships are to be transported will thus project over the tracks, being 40 feet wide. The transfer across the railway is to be accomplished by two powerful locomotives, and when the other side is reached the cradle is run on the floating dock, which is submerged until the ship floats in her native element. It is calculated the rising and transfer over the 17 miles can be done in two hours, while the distance saved by the overland trip is about 500 miles.

It is expected the ship railway will be finished next year. Mr. Ketchum, the contractor, states that while in New York he was asked to furnish the Panama Canal Company with estimates for a ship railway over 22 miles of the still uncompleted portion of De Lesseps's great ditch.

FRANK WILKINSON, in his "Recollections of a Private Soldier," gives this description of the treatment accorded to some men who attempted to desert from a detachment of recruits en route through New York in war times: "The men fretted and fumed, and burned to escape. Many of them had previously jumped bounties in New York. They knew the slums of the city. They knew where to hide in safety. Dozens of them said if they could get out of the barracks they would be safe. But they could not get out. This time they were going to the front. The officers and men, in whose charge they were, were resolute in their intention to deliver one consignment of bounty-jumpers to the commands they belonged to. That afternoon five days' cooked rations were issued to us, and we were escorted by a heavy double line of guards down Broadway to the Battery. There we turned to march along a street that led to a dock where an ocean steamer lay. The head of the column was opposite the dock, when four recruits shed their knapsacks and ran for the freedom they coveted. One of these men marched two files in front of me. He rushed past the guard, who walked by my side, at the top of his speed. Not a word was said to him. The column halted at command. The guard near me turned on his heels quickly, threw his heavy rifle to his shoulder, covered the running man, and shot him dead. Two of the remaining three fell dead as other rifles cracked. The fourth man ran through the shower of balls safely. I thought he was going to escape; but a tall, lithe officer ran after him, pistol in hand. He overtook the fugitive just as he was about to turn a street corner. He made no attempt to arrest the deserter, but placed his pistol to the back of the runaway's head and blew his brains out as he ran. The dead man fell in a pile at the base of a lamppost. That ended all attempts to escape." Such occurrences passed without remark in war time. Now, even two years' imprisonment is considered an outrage upon the noble deserter.

CAPTAIN A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has added to the value of his services as representative of the War Department at the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati in 1888, by the publication of an illustrated catalogue of the War Department exhibit. It is more than a catalogue, for the precise descriptions following the various exhibits are full of information concerning modern improvements in military weapons. To American inventors we owe the most important of these, though foreign appreciation has been required to secure their proper development. Our own country shows small interest in the ability of its citizens in this particular line of industrial effort.



## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*  
 REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

## NOMINATIONS.

JUNE 2, 1890.

## Ordinance Department.

Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, to be major, May 1, 1890, vice Michaelis, deceased.

## Third Infantry.

2d Lieut. Omar Bundy, to be 1st lieutenant, May 26, 1890, vice Williams, appointed regimental quartermaster.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., May 23, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War, amends para. 1776 (corrected by G. O. 38, March 25, 1890), 1779, and 1793 of the Regulations in regard to forage-cap badges, shoulder-knots and overcoat for commissioned officers.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, May 27, 1890.

The target season for small arms for the battalion of the 5th Artillery for 1890 is: Alcatraz Island—June; Fort Mason—August, and the Presidio of San Francisco—June.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 28, 1890.

Directs that instruction in military signaling be limited each year to the months of October and November, and should it appear at the end of the signal practice season that there are not in any troop or company at least one officer and four enlisted men proficient as required by A. R. 1761, instruction will be continued in such troop or company until this regulation shall have been complied with, special report being made in each case.

CIRCULAR, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, June 4, 1890.

The following telegram is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in the Division of the Atlantic:

A. G. O., June 4, 1890.

Commanding General, Division of the Atlantic:

Secretary of War directs that preparations be made at once to discontinue the sale of beer in canteens at posts in any State in which the sale of beer is prohibited by law.

By command of Major General Sonoheld:  
 C. McKEEVER, Acting Adjutant-General.

By command of Major Gen. Howard:  
 WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Minneapolis and Faribault, Minn. (S. O. 61, May 20, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Stillwater, Minn. (S. O. 65, May 27, D. Dak.)

Major J. P. Sauger, I. G., will inspect the military convicts in confinement in the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing (S. O. 69, May 27, Dept. M.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut.-Col. George B. Dandy, D. Q. M. G., will proceed to the Gettysburg National Cemetery on public business (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

Major James W. Scally, Q. M., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to the national cemetery at Florence, S. C., on official business (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

The ordinary leave of absence granted Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., is changed to leave on account of sickness (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major William H. Bell, Chief C. S. (S. O. 35, May 16, D. Platte.)

## Pay Department.

\* The troops will be paid to include muster of May 31 as follows: The general service clerks, etc., by Col. W. A. Rucker, A. P. M. G.; at the Cav. Rec. Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., by Major C. I. Wilson, paymr.; at Fort Logan, Colo., by Major D. N. Bash, paymr.; at the Military Prison and Ord. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, by Major G. R. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 66, May 23, Dept. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Theodorus H. Stanton, D. P. M. G., having reported, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, with station in Omaha (G. O. 5, May 27, D. Platte.)

So much of S. O. 107 as directs Major George W. Candee, paymr., to report by letter, upon his arrival at Chicago, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. Missouri, is amended to direct him to report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. Missouri, for duty, with station at Chicago (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

## Medical Department.

The evening of May 23 is fixed as the date for relief of Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Mason and in the Div. of the Pacific (S. O. 37, May 21, Div. P.)

May 25, 1890, is fixed as the date for relief of Capt. Wm. Stephenson, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Verde (S. O. 38, May 23, Div. P.)

Major David L. Huntington, surg., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., on public business (S. O. 51, May 27, D. Ariz.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. Willcox, asst. surg. (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Major Peter J. A. Cleary, surg. (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the final adjournment of the Army medical examining board, is granted Major Henry McKelvey, surg. (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Col. Charles Sutherland, medical director, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 127, June 2, Div. A.)

So much of S. O. 169 as grants leave, to take effect June 1, to Col. Edward P. Vollum, surg., and A. A. medical purveyor, is amended so as to authorize him to take advantage of the leave after June 1 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. D. Dietz, asst. surg., having completed at New York City the duties assigned him, will return to Alcatraz Island (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles Willcox, asst. surg., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Columbus and in the Div. Atlantic upon receipt of this order at the post named (S. O. 130, June 5, Div. A.)

Hospl. Steward Geo. S. Carty, Fort Sill, is transferred for temporary duty to Fort Crawford, Colo., to relieve Hospl. Steward John F. Green, about to be discharged for disability (S. O. 68, May 26, Dept. M.)

Hospl. Steward Herman Wilkendorf, on furlough at Mukwonago, Wis., will report to the C. O. Fort Sheridan, Ill., to await discharge for disability (S. O., May 28, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Henry Lubeck, Fort Custer, having satisfactorily explained his true name is Severin H. Szydlowski, he will be borne under the latter name on all rolls, returns, etc. (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will proceed to the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Fort Schuyler, Lovell's Island and Sandy Hook on public business in connection with the inspection of pneumatic dynamite guns (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D., will proceed from the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on public business in connection with the inspection of Colt's revolvers (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Parker, O. D., commanding Watervliet Arsenal, will proceed to the U. S. Powder Depot, near Dover, N. J., on public business (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Almon L. Varney, O. D., will proceed from Watertown Arsenal to Kennebec Arsenal on public business (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, from Aug. 28, is granted Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, O. D., with permission to remain beyond sea (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Wm. H. Davis, Fort Meade, will proceed to Fort Macon, N. C., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward Doyle, who will report to the C. O. Washington Bks., D. C., to await orders for retirement (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

## Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. James Mitchell will proceed to Fort Monroe by June 3, 1890, for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the G. C.-M. in the case of 2d Lieut. James A. Swift (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Wm. Bell, S. C., will proceed from Toledo to Fort Wayne for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 65, May 27, Sig. Office.)

Howe, Texas, is established as a special cotton region station, Galveston district (S. O. 68, June 2, Sig. Office.)

As telephone connection between Vineyard Haven and Gay Head Light, Mass., will not be available during the summer months, the special display station at the latter point will be closed from June 1 to Sept. 30, 1890 (S. O. 69, June 2, Sig. Office.)

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisson.

Hdqrs., B. D. E. G. and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; L., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for ten days granted Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle is extended two days (S. O. 61, May 20, D. Dak.)

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqrs., D. and H., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B, C, G. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; M, San Carlos, Ariz.; A, E. and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S., will remain at Fort Walla Walla until the arrival of the new garrison, when he will proceed to Fort Lowell (S. O. 53, May 23, D. Columbia.)

The regiment is this week en route to its new stations in the Dept. of Arizona.

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. and G., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, Ft. Kingdome, Tex.; B and L, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Troops B, C, and L left San Antonio, June 1, for their new stations on the Rio Grande.

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, H, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Ft. Sherman, Id.; G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder, from Troop G to Troop H; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, from Troop H to Troop G (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

The regiment this week is en route to its new stations in California, Washington, and Idaho.

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Wallot, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 68, May 26, Dept. M.)

Capt. W. P. Hall and 1st Lieut. H. J. Goldman are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 68, May 26, Dept. M.)

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The following of Troop K, at Fort Sill, have qualified as sharpshooters: 1st Sergt. August Siefert, Sergts. Louis Weiss, Theo. Rugner, William Hodges, and Frederick George, Blacksmith Peter Way, and Pvt. William Lynn.

Sergt. A. W. McMillan, Troop E, is said to have passed a creditable examination for 2d lieutenant before a Board recently sitting at Fort Sill.

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder, Fort Yates, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 62, May 22, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. G. Hammond, to take effect upon completion of the examinations at the Inf. and Cav. School (S. O. 66, May 23, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 15, is granted Col. Elmer Otis, Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 63, May 24, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Shunk, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 41, May 29, Div. M.)

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for four months, to take effect about July 1, is granted Major James F. Randlett (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

## 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqrs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Douglas, Utah; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen (S. O. 52, May 19, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. H. M. Andrews is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 126, May 31, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence about June 8, is granted 2d Lieut. F. P. Peck, Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 130, June 5, Div. A.)

The C. O. Presidio will send Q. M. Sergt. Thomas A. Dowling to join the Hdqrs. at Fort Hamilton (S. O. 37, May 21, Div. P.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus will issue to Sergt. Charles Becker, Bat. M., a furlough for four months, with permission to leave the U. S. (S. O. 129, June 4, Div. A.)

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. M. Gray Zalinski, Fort Trumbull, is extended eight days (S. O. 126, May 31, Div. A.)

Leave for nine days is granted 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, R. Q. M., Fort Adams (S. O. 127, June 2, Div. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Frank B. Hamilton is further extended two months (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

Major William Sinclair will inspect medical property at Fort Warren, Mass., for which Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 130, June 5, Div. A.)

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Major Edmund C. Bainbridge and 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Cahill are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Washington Barracks (S. O. 127, June 2, Div. A.)

Bats. A, D, E, and L went to Fort Monroe, Va., this week for a season of heavy artillery target practice.

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqrs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

The order issued May 20, 1890, by Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S., New Orleans, directing 1st Lieut. William Everett to return to Fort McPherson, Ga., is approved for mileage (S. O. 129, June 4, Div. A.)

Capt. Edward Field will visit the camp of the Georgia Militia at Augusta, Ga., during the period of its encampment, commencing June 16, for the purpose of instructing the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Pifer.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, F, H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. San Jose, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 126, May 31, Div. A.)

Leave for seven days, to commence on or about June 2, is granted 2d Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, New York City (S. O. 126, May 31, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood is detailed as recruiting officer at Alcatraz Island (S. O. 41, May 22, D. Cal.)

Major M. P. Miller will inspect Springfield rifles at Fort Monroe, Va., for which the C. O. Bat. G is responsible (S. O. 126, May 31, Div. A.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect when he shall be relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, having completed his public duties at Fort Wadsworth, will, after availing himself of the leave granted him, proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 129, June 4, Div. A.)

Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, having reported in person on June 1, from special duty abroad, is assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., temporarily, from that date (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., is granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A, E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; D and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, with a detachment, will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., and take station, during the absence of Co. B in summer camp. Upon the arrival of Lieut. Vogdes and detachment, Co. B will proceed to Angel Island and report to the C. O. 1st Inf. (S. O. 41, May 22, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Weaver is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 42, May 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. R. G. Heiber, recruiting officer, Pittsburg, Pa., will send to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., James



Burke, an alleged deserter from Co. C, 1st Inf. (S. O. 127, June 2, Div. A.)

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqrs. A. D. E. G. H. and K. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B. C. F. and I. Ft. Meade, S. D.

1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, Fort Snelling, is detailed to superintend the disinterment and shipment of the remains now interred in the cemetery of the abandoned post of Fort Sisseton (S. O. 61, May 20, D. Dak.).

S. O. 61 is amended to direct 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy to proceed via Britton, S. D., to Fort Sisseton (S. O. 65, May 27, D. Dak.).

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. I. and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. G. E. French, to take effect upon completion of the examinations at the Inf. and Cav. School (S. O. 66, May 23, Dept. M.).

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and E. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I. Newport Barracks, Ky.; H. Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. George B. Walker is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will proceed to Evansville, Ind., and take charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 106, May 23, Rec. Ser.).

Sergt. George T. Fox, Co. B, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O. May 29, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. Hugh Keenan, having re-enlisted, is reassigned to Co. H, and his rank as sergeant continued.

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs. B. C. D. E. F. and G. Ft. Logan, Colo.; A and H. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran, Camp Pilot Butte (S. O. 38, May 21, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Burt, Fort Washakie (S. O. 37, May 23, D. Platte.).

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. G. S. Young, Fort Leavenworth, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 69, May 27, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. G. S. Young is relieved from temporary duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M., and will report to his C. O. The Chief Q. M. in applying for his relief states: "Lieut. Young has given to this office intelligent and efficient assistance in the purchase and shipment of supplies, and especially in all matters pertaining to the removal of Department Headquarters from Fort Leavenworth to this place. His duties have been somewhat out of the usual line and they have been discharged in such a manner as to show that he has special aptitude and capacity for service in the Quartermaster's Department," in which the Department Commander concurs (S. O. 69, May 27, Dept. M.).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. C. Beardsley, to take effect upon completion of the examinations at the Inf. and Cav. School (S. O. 67, May 24, Dept. M.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Alexander R. Piper is further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O. May 29, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqrs. B. C. F. and I. Whipple Bks. A. T.; E. San Diego Bks. Cal.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H. Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. W. G. Elliot, to take effect upon completion of the examinations at the Inf. and Cav. School (S. O. 69, May 27, Dept. M.).

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs. D. and I. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G. Ft. Oklahoma, I. T.

2d Lieut. Andre W. Brewster is relieved as member and detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M., vice 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, relieved (S. O. 50, May 22, I. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, R. Q. M., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 50, May 22, D. Ariz.).

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs. A. B. G. H. and I. Madison Bks. N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Wood, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; D. Ft. Plattburgh, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush will inspect public property at Madison Barracks, for which the C. O. Cos. A and D are responsible (S. O. 129, June 4, Div. A.).

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqrs. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; G. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. Ft. Hill, Ind. T.; B. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E. Little Rock Bks. Ark.; C. Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; K. Camp Wade, near Kingsber, I. T.

1st Lieut. J. B. Goe is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 68, May 26, Dept. M.).

Capt. J. C. Chanoe is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 68, May 26, Dept. M.).

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and K. Vancouver Bks. Wash.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Daniel W. Burke will proceed to Fort Townsend for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 52, May 19, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. J. P. O'Neill will inspect the Oregon State Penitentiary (S. O. 53, May 23, D. Columbia.).

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs. E. and F. Ft. Buford, N. D.; C and G. Ft. Randall, S. D.; H and I. Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A and D. Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; B. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; K. Jackson Barracks, La.

2d Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, Fort Buford, will proceed to Fort Pembina, N. D., and report for temporary duty with Co. I (S. O. 62, May 25, D. Dak.).

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs. B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K. Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, to take effect after

the operations of the summer encampment, is granted Capt. George H. Palmer (S. O. May 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, to take effect after the operations of the summer encampment, is granted 1st Lieut. Elias Chaudler (S. O. May 29, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles is relieved from duty at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., to take effect July 1, 1890 (S. O. June 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Misner.

Hdqrs. A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Major Harry C. Egbert, having reported, is assigned to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 36, May 21, D. Platte.).

1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, Wyo., and detailed a member (S. O. 37, May 23, D. Platte.).

Capt. William P. Rogers, recruiting officer, having reported the temporary rendezvous at York, Pa., as non-productive, will proceed to Hagerstown, Md., and open a temporary branch rendezvous at that point (S. O. 106, May 23, Rec. Ser.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 10, is granted Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 38, May 27, D. Platte.).

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs. A. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and E. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; F and K. Ft. Porter, N. Y.

It is stated that while the 19th Infantry was en route recently from Texas to Detroit, Drum Major William White, to all appearances, died near Little Rock. The body was placed in a coffin, and after a brief ceremony the train moved on. When the men approached the coffin to remove it, they heard a noise from the inside, and upon removing the coffin lid the drum major was found to be alive and actively kicking. He had been in a trance, and was conscious of all that had been going on about him, but not till the lid of the coffin had been screwed down was he able to move a muscle or make a noise.

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs. A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead is relieved as member and detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 37, May 23, D. Platte.).

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Charles O. Taylor, Co. E (S. O. 42, May 31, Div. M.).

#### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swayne.

Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and G. Ft. Totten, N. D.; I. Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum will report to the Governor of Iowa for duty in connection with the National Guard of that State for three months (S. O. June 3, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Charles H. Roth, Co. A, Fort Keogh (S. O. 62, May 22, D. Dak.).

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs. A. E. F. H. I. and K. San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. D. and G. Ft. Davis, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. G. B. Davis, to take effect upon completion of the examinations at the Inf. and Cav. School (S. O. 68, May 26, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, upon being relieved from charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Evansville, will proceed to join his company (S. O. 106, May 23, Rec. Ser.).

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D. Ft. Custer, Mont.

1st Sergt. Albert Ray, Co. F, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O. June 2, H. Q. A.).

(For Late Army Orders see page 780.)

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Custer, Mont., May 26. Detail: Major Charles D. Viole, 1st Cav.; Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf.; Capt. Max Westendorf and Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John P. Baker and Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 61, May 20, D. Dak.).

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, Capt. Clarence E. Bender, William M. Van Horn, Cyrus S. Roberts, and Charles H. Greene, 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Brush and George H. Roach, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, Edgar S. Walker, Charles D. Clay, and James L. Druien, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 36, May 21, D. Platte.).

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 5. Detail: Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surg.; Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf.; Capt. George S. Wilson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Leon A. Mathe, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. May 29, H. Q. A.).

At Washington Barracks, D. C., June 5. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capt. Lewis Smith and James O'Hara, 1st Lieut. Edward Davis and Joseph M. Califf, 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes and Aronah Campbell, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 126, May 31, Div. A.).

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., June 4. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder and Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell and Robert H. Patterson, 2d Lieut. Fremont P. Peck and Eugene T. Wilson, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 127, June 3, Div. A.).

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., June 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson, Capt. William Ennis and William F. Stewart, 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, and 2d Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 130, June 5, Div. A.).

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Gerald Russell, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Merrill, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Robert London, R. Q. M., 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Reno, I. T., May 28, to appraise the buildings of the post trader adapted for barracks, quarters, storehouses, etc. (S. O. 67, May 24, Dept. M.).

A Board, to consist of Capt. James Allen, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. R. E. Thompson, 6th Inf., will assemble to open bids, examine samples, and make awards for supplies for the Signal Service during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 (S. O. 64, May 28, Sig. Office.).

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. William P. Craighill, Major Daniel W. Lockwood,

and Capt. Edward Maigne, will assemble at Charleston, W. Va., to report upon the plans for a bridge proposed to be built across the Great Kanawha River (S. O. 23, May 31, C. E.).

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of C. I. Cyrus B. Comstock, Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Suter, Major Oswald H. Ernst and Charles J. Allen, and Capt. Dan C. Kingman, will assemble at New Orleans, La., June 12, to consider and report upon the terms of H. R. 10457, 51st Congress, 1st Session (S. O. 29, June 4, C. E.).

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Capt. John F. Greer, Charles Shaler, and Stanhope E. Blunt, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, June 24, for the examination of such lieutenants of the line as may be authorized to appear before it with view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department. The following officers will report to the Board: 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. John H. Bellinger, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art. (S. O. June 4, H. Q. A.).

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A DESPATCH says: The Secretary of the Interior, has concluded to establish an extensive Indian industrial school at Fort Totten, near Devil's Lake, N. D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3, 1890.

As June 1 fell on Sunday this year, the graduating exercises did not begin until Monday June 2. The members of the board began to arrive on Saturday, and by Monday evening the entire number were at the post. A meeting for organization was held on Monday evening and Senator Hawley elected president of the Board. Examinations began on Monday at 9 A. M. At 4 P. M. a salute was fired in honor of the Board of Visitors. The review took place at 4.30, and immediately afterward a reception was held at the superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Wilson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hawley, Miss Waller, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Michie, Miss Parker, and several others ladies. The members of the Board and the ladies accompanying them were all present at the reception with the exception of Rev. Edward Everett Hale and Mrs. Hale, who arrived at the post too late to attend.

In the evening a serenade was given the Board on the lawn in front of the hotel. A serenade will take place every evening, Sunday excepted, during the stay of the Board of Visitors.

Cavalry drill on the plain will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon. The weather has been pleasant for an unusual length of time, there having been no rain for the past week.

Col. Kendrick presided at the farewell dinner given at the officers' mess last Saturday evening, attended the reception yesterday afternoon. Lieuts. Dodds, Sturges and Tate, have been selected to attend the Board this year. Miss Whittemore at Mrs. Dodd's, Miss Parker at Mrs. Wilson's, Miss Locke at Mrs. Weaver's, Miss Foster at Mrs. Newcombe's, Miss Slocum at Mrs. Hodges, are among the young ladies visiting the post at present. Mrs. U. S. Grant is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit.

A cadet hop took place last Saturday evening. There will be no more hops until examinations are completed.

Engineering was the first study taken up by the first committee, and Chemistry the first by the second committee, yesterday. As usual, the lowest sections recited first.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

Rapid progress has been made with the examinations (Tuesday). The examination of the 1st Class in Engineering was completed and that of the 3d Class in Mathematics begun. The 2d Class in Chemistry was followed by the 4th Class in French. The second committee finished with the 4th Class in French and commenced the examination of the 1st Class in Ordnance and Gunnery.

The cavalry drill on the plain occurred Monday afternoon and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. Fifty-eight men took part in this drill, comprising the entire 1st Class and four members of the 2d. The cavalry charge by platoons has been abandoned for several years past, it having proved dangerous, and accidents of a more or less serious nature having been of annual occurrence, owing to want of space. The usual evolutions occupied the greater part of the hour, followed by hand jumping, throwing the horses and running above them as they lay prostrate. This was accomplished very satisfactorily yesterday and called forth much applause. Parade took place at 6.30. A concert was given from 8 to 9 P. M. and consisted of the following selections: 1. March (not named on programme). 2. Overture, "Si J'étais Roi," A. Adam, & Walz. "Postillon," Fehrbach. 4. Selection from "Ermine," Jakubowski. 5. Episode Militaire, "Passing Review," Dodworth, and "The Star Spangled Banner" as the finale.

The morning exercises were devoted to examinations. This afternoon battalion drill will take place on the plain.

Last evening an informal dance was given by Col. and Mrs. Wilson for the young ladies accompanying the members of the Board of Visitors and the young ladies of the post. It was a very large affair.

Gen. H. Wilson, formerly of the Ordnance, and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Smedburg and the Misses Smedburg and Frol. H. Ford are at the hotel. Miss Throckmorton is a guest of Mrs. Lunder.

Mr. W. W. Chamberlaine and Miss Chamberlaine, relatives of Cadet Chamberlaine, 3d Class, are staying at the hotel on the post. Col. C. E. Blunt, retired, is at Cranston's.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following named persons:

(Alt.) Seymour N. Galland, Scranton (11th Dist.), Pa.  
(Alt.) George J. Krebs, Danville (17th Dist.), Pa.  
(Alt.) John Craig, Selma (4th Dist.), Ala.  
(Alt.) Ray Phillips, Selma (4th Dist.), Ala.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### CAMP OF U. S. TROOPS AT CHEYENNE, S. D.

May 24, 1890.

THE TROOPS C. I. and M. 8th Cavalry and Fand I. 3d Infantry, camped on the Cheyenne River, S. D., about eight miles below the mouth of the Belle Fourche, and are enjoying the watering resort among the noble red lords and lordesses in the best possible manner.

Drill is held twice a day; battalion drill in the forenoon, including skirmish, storming of hills, digging intrenchments, clearing underbrush and constructing breastworks, keep the boys in good trim and good humor.

The rattle of musketry and whizz of bullets will soon give our camp a more military aspect, as we are going to have target practice, the necessary materials being hauled from Fort Meade, which would indicate that we are to remain here for some time to come.

Indians are numerous here, but there is no sign of hostility; on the contrary they are happy and contented, as Uncle Sam's trooper openly divides his ration with the redskins; he would rather give his last cracker than see



a human being hungry, and the former grows fat and lazy.  
Co. I, of the 3d, had a seine shipped from Chicago, and they expect to scoop all the fish out of the Cheyenne the camp can eat. *Nous verrons.* HOOBOO.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

On May 15 Major Tunner met with a sad loss. His handsome pair of bay carriage horses were stolen from his private stable in rear of his quarters. From tracks of high-heeled boots about the stable it is believed they were taken by professional horse thieves. A large reward is offered and every effort possible has been made to find them. No clue has been obtained of their whereabouts up to date. O.

The Kansas City Times says:

The deuce is to pay up at Fort Lewis. Post Quartermaster Sergeant Arnold, recently ordered to that post for duty, in having the quartermaster's property turned over to him wanted to "see" everything, as was quite proper, and Post Quartermaster Sergeant Myers, who is to be relieved by Arnold, not being able to show up has been confined in the post guard house to await further action of the authorities. The shortage said to exist is in coal, hay, buffalo overcoats, coal oil and other articles. First Sergeant Bergen, Co. A, 6th Inf., who for a long time was storekeeper under Myers has also been confined.

#### FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE BEE SAYS:

Mrs. Major Kimball, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Abernethy. The major is expected in a few days. The Fort musical union entertained a few of their friends during the week in the pleasures of the dance, which was held at the hop room.

Among those at the dancing school Saturday night were: Dr. and Mrs. Hartuff, Lieut. and Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster, Dr. and Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Sarson, Mrs. Brayton, Messrs. Dr. Henderson, Lieut. Chrisman H. Butler, F. Nave, William Mills, B. Butler, W. Tuun, B. Sarson, C. Keller, C. Halliday, and James Uilo, Misses Hartuff, Nave, Mills, Wheaton, M. Hartuff, Rowell, M. Halliday, O. Turner and A. Keller.

Dr. Henderson, who has just returned from his European trip, visited the fort on Sunday.

#### FORT WAYNE, MICH.

THE DETROIT TRIBUNE SAYS: The house cleaning made necessary by the arrival of the new soldier tenants, (the 19th Inf.) brings into prominence how shabby and inadequate are the barracks at Fort Wayne. It is no credit to the Government that they are not out into better condition and materially enlarged. There ought to be at least a full regiment of regulars stationed at Detroit. It is cheaper for the Government to keep troops here than at useless posts on the plains, where transportation rates for supplies are enormous. Then, too, Detroit is an important point, situated as it is on the frontier, and should be well garrisoned in view of the pending differences over the Bohring Sea and fisheries question. Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the Michigan delegation in Congress to request the War Department to station ten companies here and secure an appropriation to rebuild and enlarge the post.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

COMPANIES A, E, F, H, I and K, 2d Infantry, left, May 26, for the target range for practice. Capt. Ekridge, of Co. H, is the commanding officer of the target range and Lieut. Pratt, camp adjutant, quartermaster and ordnance officer. Companies F and C, 5th Infantry, will come in from Fort McIntosh as soon as Troop G, 3d Cavalry, which left Monday, arrives to relieve them. They are coming for target practice.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Mrs. E. B. WEEKS, widow of the late Lieut. Weeks, 5th Inf., has gone to reside with her father, Major Owenshine, 23d Inf., at Fort Davis, Texas.

Lieut. Shunk, 8th Cav., expects to leave this week with his family for Chicago. His parents reside about 40 miles from that city. After an extended visit there Mrs. Shunk will be the guest for some time of General and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

Mrs. Adolphus Moore, of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Grumley, wife of Lieut. Grumley, 17th Inf. Mrs. Woodruff will give a card party and luncheon next Wednesday evening.

Lieut. George B. Davis, 23d Inf., has gone to Washington, D. C., and will be married in that city to Miss Wilson, daughter of ex-Marshal Wilson, of the District, on June 19. The first man to qualify at this post as sharpshooter for the present target season is Sergt. Harry Wallace, Troop L, 9th Cav., making a score of 388 at known distances, and in two runs at skirmishing, 118, a total of 436.

#### FORT RILEY, KAS.

A SOLDIER writes to the Times: "The Junction City Republican says the deputy sheriff is having a very hard time with the tramps, thugs and soldiers. I wish for you to state that if the officials of Junction City would do their duty and close up the dens of infamy, soldiers who are lured to them would give them no trouble. \* \* It is true there are some men wearing the blue that are not the very best, but that is no reason why the Republican should class them all with tramps and thugs. Let a citizen and soldier get drunk together, these cranks can never see the citizen, but they are sure to see the soldier and have him arrested to rob him out of \$5 in the shape of a fine. I think the number of enlisted men at Fort Riley will average quite well with the same number of citizens from Junction City."

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier, recently tried at Fort Elliott, Gen. Merritt says: "The prisoner pleaded indefiniteness of averment as to place in bar of trial on the 2d and 3d specifications to the 1st charge. The Court overruled the objection to the 2d specification, but sustained that to the 3d. Winthrop's Digest Op. J. A. G., states, p. 152, par. 20, 'Where time or place is omitted to be averred, or is averred without sufficient definiteness, and the defect is excepted to by the accused upon being called upon to plead, the Court will properly direct that an amendment be made.' The Court in this case should, therefore, have directed the judge advocate to amend the 3d specification to the 1st charge, and then proceeded to try the accused on the amended specification."

THE Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., have filled a number of large orders recently for the corrugated boiler furnaces of which they are the sole manufacturers in the United States. The list is headed by 56 furnaces just completed and delivered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the U. S. Cruisers Nos. 7 and 8. Other notable orders are: Eight furnaces to McNell and McLaughlin, Greenpoint, N. Y., for the new \$100,000 steel ore boat *New Yorker*; 16 furnaces to the Quintard Iron Works, N. Y., for U. S. Cruiser No. 11; 16 furnaces to the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., for steamer *Rhode Island*; 8 furnaces to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., for steamer *City of Panama*, and 5 furnaces just furnished M. T. Davidson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for boilers for Brooklyn Water Works.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adml. Bancroft Gherard.

Address of squadron until further notice care of Commandant, Navy-yard, New York.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns (flagship), Captain W. S. Schley. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., May 28. Sailed for Charleston June 4, for a visit of three days, and will then proceed to New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Same as Baltimore.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., June 5.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., June 5.

The vessels of this squadron have been ordered to rendezvous at Portland, Me., by July 2 next.

S. Atlantic Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, May 30, and left for Porto Grande, May 31, en route to South Atlantic Station. Left St. Vincent, June 5, for Bahia, as per cable.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Same as Chicago.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Boca, June 4.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), Commodore James H. Gillis, Captain Allen V. Reed, 14 guns. Arrived at Bahia, Brazil, June 2, en route to Norfolk, Va. Her next port after leaving Bahia will be St. Thomas, W. I. Address of ship care Navy Department.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Navy-yard, New York. She will probably be assigned to the South Atlantic Station, and will also take part in the celebration at Portland, Maine, July 2.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. Sailed from San Francisco May 21 for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. En route from Apia, Samoa, to San Francisco. Will touch at Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Awaiting instructions at San Francisco, Cal. Will sail in a few days for Apia, via Honolulu, to relieve the *Mohican*.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Apia, Samoa. Upon being relieved will go to New Caledonia and New Zealand, and thence to the west coast of South America and Panama.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. En route for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Arrived at Aden, Arabia, May 30.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Left Canton, China, May 3. Arrived at Hong Kong the next day. Sailed May 4 for Nagasaki, Japan.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. Left Yokohama March 28, and arrived at Kobe April 2, and was in that port May 8.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. Left Chinkiang April 21, to visit ports on the Yangtze above Chinkiang, and expected to return to that port about the middle of May.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Kobe April 28, and sailed for Chemulpo May 1, with the new Minister to Korea, Mr. Augustine Heard, and family on board, where she arrived May 5.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at New York May 23, and will proceed thence to Newport, where she will prepare for her usual summer cruise.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Left Hampton Roads, Va., June 2, for New York and Newport.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Commander Henry Glass. At Annapolis, Md. Will proceed soon on her annual cruise.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At the Navy-yard, Washington.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the sev-

eral navy-yards. At Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Will return to Washington with freight.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (3 howitzers and 3 galleons). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. Took part in ceremonies attending the dedication of the memorial structure to the late President Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, May 30, and left on June 3 for Erie, Pa.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Navy-yard, New York, May 23. Capt. Albert Kautz has been ordered to report for command of this vessel on the 14th inst.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Ready for sea at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard, April 29. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing sealing grounds during the coming season.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania.

Sailed from Delaware Breakwater, June 1, on her summer cruise. Till July 25 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Southampton, England. Till August 12 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal. Letters cannot reach the ship at Madeira. Put Nautical Schoolship *Saratoga* on all letters. The postage is 5 cents a half ounce. Till June 1 address letters to Lewes, Delaware.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

The following is the programme for the summer cruise of the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* for 1890: Leave New London, May 20th. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 15. Arrive home, Aug. 9.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing the sealing grounds during the coming summer.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comd'g. Was put in commission June 2, at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia, Pa. It is not known how long she will remain at League Island. She has yet to receive her electric plant and rapid firing guns.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. Detached from North Atlantic Station and assigned to special duty under the Bureau of Navigation.

### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajaz*, *Catfish*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Philadelphia Press advocates that as the U. S. monitor *Saugus* (recently condemned), has in its turret 39 dents from shot before Fort Fisher, instead of breaking up and selling the turret for old iron, the Government ought to keep it. It ought to be set up at Annapolis, or, better still, made a pedestal for the statue of some naval hero. Don't give up the turret!

THE U. S. gunboat *Bennington* was launched at Roach's ship yard, Chester, Pa., at noon, June 3, in the presence of a large company, including visitors from New York and Washington. The new vessel was christened by Miss Annie Aston, daughter of Chief Engr. Ralph Aston. The *Bennington* is a twin companion of the *Concord*. Her dimensions are: Length, 230 ft.; extreme breadth, 36 ft.; displacement, 1,700 tons.

A COURT of Inquiry into the unsatisfactory state of affairs on board H. M. S. *Icarus* during her late commission on the West Coast of Africa and Pacific stations has been ordered. The charges brought against Commander Annesley are, it is said, using very bad language to several of the crew of the ship, and also tricing up by the wrists to the hammock nettings a writer named Cecil Dean in such a manner that his toes only just touched the deck. The inquiry was held with closed doors.

A REPORT has been received at the Navy Department, from Commander Henry C. Taylor, commanding the United States steamer *Alliance*, now on her way to China, stating that on the morning of May 3, while the ship was cruising in the Mediterranean, and the crew was at target practice, Boat-swain's Mate J. McGowan was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a 60-pounder breech-loading rifle. He was captain of the gun, and was in the act of locking the breech mechanism when the cartridge exploded, blowing the plug entirely through his body. The Board which investigated the accident came to the conclusion that in the turning of the breech plug into place the metal must have struck a spark and ignited the cartridge. No blame was attached to any one for the accident.



A DESPATCH from Washington, D. C., states that the U. S. S. *Petrel* during her steam trial at the dock at Norfolk, Va., June 4, broke her main bearing and will again have to be laid up for repairs.

IN ORDER to correct certain misapprehensions in regard to the matter Secretary Tracy deserves to have it known that the order transferring the squadron of evolution from Europe to Brazil emanated directly from the President and was not the individual act of Commodore Ramsay while acting as Secretary of the Navy.

THE U. S. Marines at Portsmouth, N. H., seem to excited much admiration on Memorial Day. The evening *Times* says:

Without the escort by the Marine battalion, Memorial Day in Portsmouth would have an unfamiliar appearance. Maj. J. H. Hibbe being absent, the detachment was under command of 1st Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy, Lieut. Mahoney and Dr. Drake, company commanders, their movements as on many former occasions, eliciting enthusiastic commendation. The volley by the marines was perfect in precision, showing a high efficiency in the manual. The return to the city was followed by the usual dress parade by the Marine battalion.

THE Naval Board, of which Captain Beardslee is president, appointed to make a thorough examination of the *Simpson* drydock, at Brooklyn, N. Y., has made a report to the Navy Department, in which they give the details of the docking of the United States steamship *Minnesota*, a vessel of 4,700 tons displacement, and say that the dock exhibits no indication of weakness or settlement and that no alterations are necessary to render it entirely serviceable. Acting upon the report of the Board, the Department has accepted the dock as complete under the contract.

A PRIVATE letter received in New York City from an officer on board the United States steamer *Atlanta*, of the Squadron of Evolution, referring to the published reports of discontent on board the man-of-war, says: "Discontent undoubtedly prevails to a great extent in the squadron among both officers and men, but it is not due to the causes already published. Among the officers it is due to a rather arbitrary Commander-in-Chief, who overlooks no mistakes. Among the men it is due to the presence of a larger than usual number of landmen and merchant sailors, who are unused to naval discipline."

THE U. S. Squadron of Evolution arrived at Tangiers May 25. The squadron was to sail for Brazil on Wednesday, June 4. A correspondent writing from Gibraltar, May 10, the squadron having arrived there early on that morning, says: "On the morning of May 8, the weather having moderated, the squadron left the port of Algiers and shaped a course for Gibraltar. On account of the peculiar situation of the breakwaters in Algiers, and the absence of much room in the harbor, it would appear a rather difficult matter for a squadron to manoeuvre promptly and steam out in regular order, but it did not prove so on this occasion. The *Yorktown* was the first to slip her moorings and point her head seaward between the breakwaters. She was promptly followed by the *Chicago*, the *Boston* and the *Atlanta*, all sliding around in small spaces. On the vessels taking up their positions in the usual column formation, the admiral signalled the fleet, 'Well done.' The squadron proceeded at a ten knot speed along the Algerine coast, and maintained that speed the whole of the passage. The weather was beautiful, and the usual routine drills, consisting of 'clearing ships for action, general quarters, etc., were executed in an exceedingly brisk manner on board all four ships."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### Ordered.

MAY 28—Assistant-Engineer Martin A. Anderson, to duty at the Navy-yard, N. Y.

MAY 31—Paymaster Robert P. Lille, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, June 30.

Assistant Surgeon F. N. Ogden and S. S. White, to examination for promotion.

P. A. Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, to the Yantic.

JUNE 2—Paymaster Joseph Foster, to duty as general storekeeper at the Naval Academy 15th inst.

Lieutenant John H. Fillmore, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Assistant Engr. C. H. Matthews, as steel inspector at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Surgeon Jos. H. Hawke, to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital, Widow's Island, Maine, and to special duty to attend officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at Portsmouth, N. H., to relieve Surgeon M. H. Simons, detached, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 3—Captain Albert Kautz, to command the *Pennacola* 14th inst.

JUNE 4—Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, to the *Pennacola* June 30.

Chief Engineer James Entwistle, to duty as inspector of machinery building for gunboat Nos. 5 and 6 at Baltimore, Md.

Boatswain James Farrell, to receiving ship *Minnesota*.

MAY 29—Assistant Naval Constructor David Taylor, to duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

### Detached.

MAY 29—P. A. Surgeon I. W. Kite, from duty at Naval Hospital, *Pennacola*, Fla., and ordered to duty at Naval Hospital, N. Y.

P. A. Surgeon Thomas C. Craig, from Naval Hospital, N. Y., and ordered to the *Vesuvius* June 2 next.

MAY 31—Lieutenant A. Marix, from the *Jamestown* and ordered to duty in connection with the preparation of the *Philadelphia* for sea.

Lieutenant John E. Rolter, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the Yantic.

Lieutenant Perry Garret, from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General and ordered to training ship *Jamestown*.

Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, from the *Jamestown* and wait orders.

Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, from receiving ship *St. Louis* June 30 next, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Naval Cadets Julius L. Latimer, John M. Blankenship, John H. Dayton, Franklin B. Sullivan, from

the Naval Academy on June 6 and ordered to the *Essex* July 1.

Naval Cadets Wm. H. Buck, Charles T. Vogelzang, Charles O. Bond and Alonzo G. Gartley, from Naval Academy on the 6th of June and ordered to the *Charleston*.

Naval Cadets M. H. Signor, A. W. Catlin, Henry S. Ritter and Frank H. Schofield, from the Naval Academy June 6 and ordered to the *Enterprise* July 1.

Naval Cadets C. B. McVey, Lawrence Spear, Henry J. Ziegemeier, William A. Snow, Geo. W. Williams, Thomas C. Treadwell, Noah T. Coleman, Wm. A. Moffett and Chas. E. Call, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Pennacola* July 1.

Naval Cadets Urban T. Holmes, Dr. E. Dismukes and Claude B. Price, from the Naval Academy on the 6th of June and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the *Philadelphia* for sea service.

Naval Cadets Lawrence H. Moses and John R. Edie, from the Naval Academy June 6 and ordered to the *Baltimore* July 2.

Naval Cadets J. V. Chase, Lucius A. Bostwick, L. H. Everhart and Wendell C. Noville, from the Naval Academy June 6 and ordered to the *Kearsarge* July 2.

Naval Cadets Montgomery M. Taylor, Cleland Davis, Thomas F. Rubm and C. S. Radford, from the Naval Academy June 6 and ordered to the *Galena* July 2.

Naval Cadets George L. Ferrier and Julius Prochaska, from the *Kearsarge* and ordered to the *Baltimore*.

Naval Cadets Wm. D. MacDougall, George R. Marvell, John B. Patton and Philip Williams, from the *Pennacola* and ordered to the *Baltimore*.

JUNE 2—Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson as general storekeeper at the Naval Academy on 10th inst. and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, from the *Pennacola* on 30th inst. and ordered to the *Baltimore* on July 1 and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station.

JUNE 4—Paymaster George W. Beauman, from the *Baltimore* and placed on waiting orders.

### Nominations.

MAY 26—John Evelyn Page of Virginia, Robert Morris Kennedy of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

JUNE 4—Lewis Hiram Stone of Connecticut, James Morehead Whitfield of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

### Modification of Orders.

JUNE 5—Paymaster Joseph Foster, to relieve Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson at the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.

### Leave.

JUNE 5—To Lieutenant R. R. Ingersoll until Dec. 1 next with permission to go abroad.

To Ensign Charles H. Harlow, from July 1 to Sept. 30, with permission to leave the United States.

The leave of Ensign W. R. Shoemaker extended till Oct. 1.

## U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 73.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1890.

Graduates of the Naval Academy will not be ordered to other than sea duty until they shall have made at least one cruise in a cruising vessel of war after the completion of the six years' course.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

## U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 74.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1890.

### PREPARATION OF STORES AND ALLOWANCES FOR SHIPS.

WHEN a new ship is added to the Navy, Chiefs of Bureaus shall each prepare for her an outfit and an allowance of stores coming under the cognizance of their respective Bureaus.

The allowances of each Bureau for each ship shall be combined and printed in a single pamphlet, with the name of the ship on the title page. The prescribed outfit and allowance of stores for a ship must be prepared during her construction, and fully completed by the time a contract-built ship is accepted by the Government, or when a Navy Yard-built ship is ready for trial. Each allowance book will also contain a table showing the complement of officers and crew, including marines.

Copies of allowance books will be supplied to all Navy Yards and to the ships to which they apply.

Each Bureau shall arrange its allowances, in tabulated form, under the headings: "Perishable Stores," and "Imperishable Stores." The former shall contain such articles as paint, coal, oil, provisions, clothing, medicines, small stores, lumber, nails, waste, ammunition, and generally such stores as are usually expended on the books of a ship when issued for use. The latter shall contain such articles as rigging, boats, sails, spars, tools, instruments, spare parts of machinery, guns, and such stores as are durable and form a permanent part of the outfit of a ship.

Imperishable stores when completed shall be distinctly marked with the name of the ship to which they belong; if of metal, by stamping; if of wood, by branding; and if of canvas, or any textile fabric, such as sails, flags, etc., by stenciling. The articles for each ship must be stored separately, and only used for her, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Navy.

These directions shall be made to apply as rapidly as possible to allowances and stores for ships already built.

Commandants of Navy Yards must see that ships are furnished with outfits and stores in accordance with these instructions. Perishable stores, except those exempted from his custody, will be supplied by the General Storekeeper. All imperishable articles of outfit will be furnished by the representatives of the Bureaus charged with their preparation.

When ships go out of commission, Commandants of Navy Yards will order all stores, perishable and imperishable, to be surveyed and returned to the source of supply as herein given. Boards of Survey for this purpose will be composed of an Ordnance Officer, an Equipment Officer, a Pay Officer, an Engineer Officer and a Naval Constructor. The report of this Board on any ship will be based upon the tabulated lists of stores given in her allowance book, every article contained therein being mentioned in order, and its condition, if present, described; or, if absent, the fact noted, with a specific recommendation for action, which shall be based upon the best interests of the service in connection with the supply of a new outfit; the cost of all changes recommended, whether for repairing or replacing articles, shall be estimated in each instance. The Board will also audit the books of officers of the ship having had charge of stores, and state the result in each case. The report must be made in duplicate, each section being complete in itself, and covering all of the articles under the cognizance of one Bureau; these shall be forwarded to their respective Bureaus by the Commandant, with his recommendation endorsed thereon. The imperishable articles for the ship shall again be prepared for service as speedily as possible, in ac-

cordance with the allowance book and the approved report of the Board of Survey, requisitions for labor and materials being made as required.

The Commandant will cause to be supplied to the accounting officers of the Yard copies of such invoices, surveys, receipts and other papers, as may be necessary, in order to enable them to keep any system of accounts that is now or may hereafter be required.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4, 1890.

FRIDAY noon closed up all examinations except one for the class of engineers. Study hours were suspended Friday evening, but everything was quiet in the cadet quarters, as sleep was sought by all as a rest from the overwork of the week. Dress parades were of almost daily occurrence, and were the only drills during the week. Wednesday the Naval Academy band went to Richmond to take part in the unveiling of the Lee monument. They returned Friday morning.

Saturday was holiday for the cadets. All examinations over and no drills. In the afternoon a game of base ball was played with the Johns Hopkins University team, of Baltimore. The score at the close of the game stood 10 to 4 in favor of Hopkins. This is the last game of the season.

Orders for the graduating class came on Saturday. Nearly all are ordered to ship; now on the home station. Four of them were ordered to the *Charleston*, those being the only ones going to the Pacific.

Sunday morning very interesting services took place in the chapel. Chaplain Watson preached a very eloquent sermon, at the close of which he bid the graduating class farewell in a few appropriate remarks. At the opening service he announced that after service each member of the class would be presented with a bible. Rev. Dr. Still, of New York City, made the presentation speech to the class, who were seated in the front pews.

Below is a copy of the standing of cadets of the graduating class. It will be seen that Rubm and Spear are the only "stars" of the class. Mr. Spear leads the class for this year, but is not sufficiently far ahead for this year to go ahead of Rubm for the course:

	Mul- tiplic.		Mul- tiplic.
1. Rubm, Tenn.	669.59	17. Vogelzang, Cal.	549.19
2. Spear, Ohio	664.06	18. Everhart, Ala.	548.13
3. Coleman, N. Y.	633.45	19. Snow, Mass.	546.49
4. Schofield, N. Y.	628.80	20. Sullivan, Md.	542.21
5. Chase, Miss.	609.37	21. Bailey, Ark.	542.08
6. Gartley, Iowa	602.60	22. Neville, Va.	539.13
7. Ziegemeier, Ohio	602.34	23. Moses, N. Y.	539.05
8. Davis, Ky.	589.18	24. Dayton, Kas.	534.57
9. Signor, Neb.	576.45	25. Bostwick, Mass.	530.84
10. Blankenship, Va.	574.78	26. Bond, Ia.	529.17
11. Buck, Miss.	563.78	27. Radford, Ky.	528.46
12. Taylor, Washington	560.46	28. Treadwell, Mass.	525.78
13. Ritter, Pa.	549.52	29. Moffett, S. C.	525.37
14. Williams, S. C.	538.98	30. Latimer, W. Va.	516.25
15. Catlin, Minn.	526.63	31. Edie, Washington	504.24
16. McVay, Pa.	525.29		

In the Engineer Division of the 1st Class, Holmes leads the class with Price second and Dismukes third. In the 2d Class no official announcement has been made of the standing, but Zimm will stand one, Gilmore, Smith, H. G., and Blumer following him closely. The present 2d Class is to be divided immediately and those going in the Engineer Corps will not take the practice cruise, but probably spend the summer at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia.

This multiple is computed on a basis of 700 for a maximum. The two years' cruise and final examination have a maximum multiple of 50, making a total of 1,000. Rubm's and Spear's diplomas read, "passed with distinction." Those Nos. 3 to 11, inclusive, read, "passed with credit." All other diplomas read simply "passed" the examinations.

Saturday evening a very pleasant promenade concert was given. On Monday morning the reception of the Board of Visitors took place. A salute of 17 guns was fired. After reviewing the battalion an inspection of the yard and buildings followed. At 5 p. m. the 1st and 2d Classes had steam tactics drill, the 3d and 4th Classes boats with oars. Monday evening every one had expected a promenade concert, but instead the band were allowed to go to Bay Ridge to play for a private German gotten up by Lieut. Walling. About 25 couples, together with the band, left about 8 p. m. on a special train for Bay Ridge. It was a beautiful evening for their little excursion, but the remembrance that they left behind about 50 disappointed officers and their friends ought to have marred the pleasure of the evening a little.

Tuesday morning the drill was sea-manship on the *Wyoming* for all hands. The *Phlox* with a large number of visitors on board followed the *Wyoming* out in the bay, and kept near enough to her so that all the evolutions on board could be easily seen. At 12 o'clock the steam drill of the 1st Class took place in the steam building.

Tuesday afternoon the battalion infantry drill took place on the lower parade before the Board. Tuesday evening at dress parade the gold medal awarded for marksmanship was presented by Admiral Kimberly. Cadet Bailey was ordered to the front and centre, and presentation followed. The Admiral made a few complimentary remarks, closing them by saying: "I hope, Mr. Bailey, that your aim in life will always be as true as it is on the target."

This morning the drill was gunnery on the *Wyoming*. The target practice was the finest ever seen at the Academy. Shot after shot from the old smooth bore fell on the target till not a vestige of it was left. So the firing had to cease really before it was planned for it to cease. The Board were loud in their praises of the fine marksmanship exhibited. While coming back to moor ship Cadet Irwin fell overboard, but was easily picked up. Both lifeboats were lowered with celerity, but a line was thrown to him, and he was hauled in without aid of the boats.

Among the large number of visitors at the Academy are Comdr. and Mrs. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. McVay, Mr. and Mrs. Rubm, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegemeier, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Lang, Mrs. H. Ince, the Misses Williams, the Misses Russell, Miss Verdi, Miss Powell, Miss Perkins, Miss Spencer, Miss Shephard, Miss De Crait, Miss Bonnie Todd, the Misses Paythian, Miss Semmes, Miss Hockaday, Miss Stearns, Miss La Mont, Miss Worthington, Miss Cox, Miss Dalselle, Miss McVay, Miss Mitchell, Miss Eastman, Miss Evans, Miss Hendy, Mr. Pratt, and a city full of others.

Miss Chew is visiting at Lieut. Low's. She paid a short visit here last winter and made many friends among the cadets, who regret to learn that she is soon to leave for California.

N. A.

It is said that Comdr. R. B. Bradford, now on special duty at the Navy Department, in connection with the revision of the Navy Regulations, is booked for the command of the new gunboat *Concord*.

THE Kearsarge Naval Veteran Association, under the command of Commo. Kendrick, formed at noon May 30 at Union Park street, Boston, Mass., and were escorted by a detachment of the U. S. Marine Corps from the Navy-yard, under the command of Capt. Fagan and Lieut. Jackson and Haines, to Chelsea, where they were received by Theodore Winthrop Post 35, G. A. R., and Co. H, 1st Regt., Sons of Veterans. The procession, headed by a band of music, marched to the Naval Cemetery. A prayer was offered by Chaplain Harris, and the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Lieut. Comdr. John C. Soley, commander of the naval battalion, made an interesting address to the assemblage.



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**THE FORTIFICATION BILL**

AFTER two days' rather lively debate, chiefly de-  
voted to the question as to how heavy ordnance shall  
be produced, whether by Government shops or by  
private contract, the Senate on June 4 passed the  
Fortification bill. All the amendments recom-  
mended by the Committee on Appropriations, and  
alluded to in last week's JOURNAL, were adopted,  
and in addition thereto another amendment sub-  
sequently recommended by the committee, appro-  
priating \$285,000 for boring and turning lathes,  
rifling machine, and eighty-ton travelling crane for  
the manufacture of 13-inch guns at Watervliet Ar-  
senal, in lieu of the two items (\$248,743, for the  
erection of the south wing, and \$780,000, for ma-  
chinery for high power guns), stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Teller, an amendment was  
also adopted providing that the Secretary of War,  
through the medium of the Board of Ordnance and  
Fortification, under the appropriation made by Sec-  
tion 6 of the Fortification act, approved September  
23, 1888, shall have authority to purchase  
and test a recoil-operated infantry small-  
arm of .30 calibre, with proper character and  
amount of ammunition, such ammunition to con-  
sist of the compound accelerating cartridge, and  
to test one light rapid fire, rapid twist 6 pounder  
breach-loading field-gun mounted upon a disap-  
pearing shielded field-gun carriage, with proper  
amount of ammunition therefor, consisting of said  
accelerating cartridge, and also to test one retling  
sea coast defence carriage.

From the debate on the bill we take the interest-  
ing extracts that follow:

Mr. DAWES.—There is not any more danger of  
an attack on the Pacific coast, I think, than on  
the Atlantic coast; but no one man can tell when  
an attack will come. I suppose there is no proba-  
bility in modern warfare that notice will be served  
any given number of months ahead of a proposed  
attack upon our coast. It is to be sudden, if at  
all, and will be when we are least prepared, if it is  
entered upon by nations which have any notion of  
success. If it is not worth while for us to put  
our coast in defence, it is not worth while for us  
to defend it at all. Are we not to put it in prepa-

ration because nobody has for the last twenty-five  
or thirty or forty years entered, with a hostile de-  
sign, our ports? But this bill, as we have proposed  
to amend it, goes upon the foundation that the  
time has come when we can not longer postpone  
the proper fortification of our seaboard. That I  
supposed had been settled as a policy of the Gov-  
ernment in the past two years as well as in the  
present.

Mr. HALE.—Did not the Senator see in the Brit-  
ish waters about Victoria last summer, during his  
cruise in that part of the country, two British war  
ships, fully manned and armed, either of which  
could sweep that entire coast and enter every  
harbor?

Mr. DAWES.—I not only saw such in British  
waters, but I saw those very ships up in the  
Alaskan waters, in front of Juneau, flaunting their  
flags and firing their salutes in the presence of  
our merchant vessels, and showing their power  
and our weakness at the same time. Those very  
war vessels were traversing not only the Pacific  
coast, but all the deep internal waters of Alaska,  
going about there at their will and able if they  
saw fit to levy tribute at any one of them.

Mr. COCKRELL.—Will the Senator please answer,  
if he can, how much it will require as an inducement  
to any South American nation or any other nation to  
attack and bombard any city of the United States  
on the Pacific coast?

Mr. DAWES.—How much what?

Mr. COCKRELL.—What consideration could induce  
any South American nation or England or any  
other nation on God's green earth to attack and  
bombard any port of the United States on the At-  
lantic or on the Pacific coast?

Mr. DAWES.—It is because we can not exactly  
calculate the inducement that we never can know  
when they will determine to do it.

Mr. HALE.—Let me right there ask the Senator  
for Missouri a question. What are those ships  
there for? There is some purpose.

Mr. COCKRELL.—I suppose to frighten American  
Senators to make appropriations for just such  
things as this. That is about the only thing I can  
see.

Mr. HALE.—That is a remarkable answer! They  
want to frighten the American people into fortify-  
ing their coasts and making a respectable defensive  
establishment! Is that the idea of the Senator?

Mr. COCKRELL.—Yes, and have us waste our en-  
ergies and our resources in the preparation of use-  
less material of war.

Mr. HALE.—To what purpose?

Mr. COCKRELL.—If war should ever come they  
would be utterly useless, and they know it by sad  
experience, and are trying to get us to follow in  
their footsteps.

Mr. HALE.—As I understand the Senator, he is  
driven to this, that these ships were sent over by  
the British Admiralty for the purpose of alarming  
the American people into weakening themselves by  
spending money upon fortifications and war ships  
in order to get ready for trouble! If that answer  
satisfies the Senator and is the basis of his opposi-  
tion to all these measures for the national defence,  
it is well that we know it. Here is the fact that  
Great Britain is expending sums of money upon  
her fortifications, upon her fleets, compared with  
which everything that we expend is bagatelle. She  
has her war ships on all the waters of the globe, in  
ours as well as others. That Government will  
always have a strong naval force as compared with  
anything we have in the waters of the Pacific Ocean,  
where she has possessions adjacent to our territory,  
and if such an incident should occur as was pre-  
dicted the other day by a member of the Dominion  
Parliament, and all at once in the Behring Sea there  
should come a collision, an armed conflict between  
two vessels, it would inflame the two nations to  
such a point that war would be inevitable.

Mr. COCKRELL.—Why, Mr. President, if I wanted  
to retaliate upon England I would defy and chal-  
lenge her to enter the port of New York or any  
other port of the United States and levy a contri-  
bution of one nickel or one cent. Why? Because  
it would be the pretext for us to enter Canada from  
the Atlantic to the Pacific and confiscate every  
particle of the property of Great Britain on that  
side, amounting to billions of dollars. We could  
take everything in the Dominion of Canada as an  
indemnity for any outrage that England might per-  
petrate upon us and English statesmen know it just  
as well as we do. I am astounded when American  
statesmen here, like the distinguished Senator from  
Maine, get up and express a fear, an apprehension,  
a dread, a trembling, lest England should enter  
some of the ports of the United States and levy a  
contribution by her war vessels upon our cities? There is not money enough in the Treasury of the  
United States to induce England to do such a thing  
as that.

Mr. HALE.—The Senator will allow me to say that  
the Canadian offset which he depicts can make no  
figure in this question for the reason that in any  
kind of hostility between Great Britain and the  
United States—which I pray may be averted—Eng-  
land would at once before making any movement  
assume that the United States would take possession  
of Canada, and one reason why she might be driven  
by the force of circumstances to exact tribute from



our coast cities would be because she knew that she would lose Canada.

We could not recoup upon her after damaging our coast by taking Canada, because the tie that holds Canada to Great Britain is very slight anyway. I am one of those who believe that the annexation feeling in Canada is constantly enlarging, becoming more powerful and pervasive, and that Canada will come to us in peaceful ways at no far distant time; and if hostilities should unfortunately occur between us and the mother country the first thing that would happen would be the occupation of Canada by our troops overrunning it and seizing it as our property, not confiscating anything, but annexing it to us, and Great Britain would only have as an offset to that her opportunity upon our coast. We should not wait until Great Britain had done that before we took Canada.

Mr. COCKRELL.—In that case what would become of the bonded indebtedness held in England upon the property of Canada? Would we permit that to remain as an obligation to be paid? Millions and billions of bonds are held in England upon railroads in Canada and other securities in Canada, and does the Senator pretend to say that when we overrun Canada we should permit those obligations to be outstanding and valid against the United States, that we would not condemn them, that we would not appropriate every dollar of that property without assuming one cent of obligation to anybody on earth for it? In the event of war, the United States can take from Great Britain upon Canadian soil \$10,000,000 where England could injure the United States one copper, and England knows it just as well to-day as we do. It is nonsense for Senators to talk about England attacking this country and sailing with her war-vessels into any port of the United States to attempt to levy the contribution of a few millions or even a few hundred millions of dollars upon our cities. England could not be induced to do that. She would see her great right arm severed before she would do it, for she would know, and she knows to-day, that that would be the end of the British Empire, and no longer would the sun never set upon that empire, no longer would the beat of her drums be heard continuously around the world.

Mr. McPHERSON.—I have ever been of the opinion and belief that there are two methods by which the Congress of the United States could defend its seaports. I have believed that there has been an earnest and an honest demand by the people of this country, not only upon the seacoast but in the interior that some provision should be made for the protection of our now defenceless seacoast. You take the whole Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Florida, and around the Gulf if you please to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, and there is nothing in the world to prevent a third-class naval vessel of the weakest naval power in the world from entering any one of these ports. But as I have always believed and as 90 per cent. of all our naval officers believe (if they were allowed to express their opinion uncontrolled by any other power they would say to you) it can not be done by the building of battle-ships which go sailing around the ocean carrying so much iron upon their ribs and that expose so much of a broadside—the battle ships which the Senator from Maine proposed to build would be a target for the enemy's guns—but our ports can be protected by the American monitor ship, which presents no target whatever, or scarcely any, to the enemy's shot.

We publish these extracts from the debate upon the Fortification bill to show the ideas of statesmanship that prevail with some of our Senators. Mr. Cockrell, for example, seems to have the idea that every man before he gets into a dispute with his neighbor sits down to figure out just how many dollars and cents there are in it for him before he consents to lose his temper. The citizens of the State Mr. Cockrell represents may all be built after that method, though we doubt it, but in this case they can hardly be accepted as types of universal human nature. Men quarrel usually without reason and without sense. All experience goes to prove this. It would have been a vast saving if he could have paid the South in hard dollars for the emancipation of the negroes instead of going to war about them. But did we do it? Like examples might be multiplied indefinitely.

And is the honorable gentleman from Missouri so sure that the end of such a contest as he challenges would be what he expects? We remember an ambitious cockerel who, on one occasion, crowed defiance to the whole hen yard. A little bantam accepted the challenge without hesitation or delay and Mr. Cockerel speedily received a lesson in humility and reserve which lasted him for a life time. Moral—"Don't crow until you are out of the woods." There is room for discussion as to how we can best defend our coasts, as Mr. McPherson shows; but such talk as this by Mr. Cockrell is in flat contradiction to all history and all experience.

#### SHEATHED OR UNSHEATHED SHIPS, WHICH?

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI, in a communication received at the Department June 5, 1890, says that all the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron are suffering more or less from foul bottoms, and especially the despatch boat *Dolphin*. He says that on the run up from Key West to Charleston the very best speed that could be gotten out of this vessel was eight knots, and this, too, with double the amount of coal heretofore required to give her 14 and 15 knots. It is less than seven months since the *Dolphin* went into southern waters with her bottom well cleaned and painted, and, in view of such experiences, it seems somewhat singular that the report of the Naval Policy Board should contain a recommendation for the continuance of the present plan of building unsheathed vessels for the Navy. We remarked not long since that "it looks more and more as if the new Navy now in sight is to be a 'home Navy' and one that cannot get far from a friendly dock yard;" and if the policy commended by the McCann board were to be followed, our remark would be still more appropriate. The report of that board condemns in most unequivocal terms the sheathing of ships, classing such a measure "with sail power as not affording an adequate return of efficiency." This is in sharp contrast to the ideas advanced by Naval Constructor Hiehorn in his admirable article on the subject, published some time since by the Naval Institute and reproduced with approval in the last report of the Chief Constructor. Mr. Hiehorn states that "the additional expense of putting on the sheathing is in reality a great saving during the lifetime of the ship," and adduces many facts to prove his assertion; and he is diametrically opposed to the board on the question of efficiency in his statement that a "copper-sheathed bottom will require less power to drive it than an iron bottom painted, even though the former carries the additional weight of the sheathing." It seems to us that in this controversy the honors rest with the Naval Constructor. Mr. Hiehorn shows that "the docking of a metal bottom is absolutely necessary at least three times a year in order that the ship may retain a moderate speed without the excessive expenditures of fuel;" and it is much more than probable that long before the ten months of the cruiser, or the seven months of the battle ship, had elapsed the amount of coal required to drive them ten knots would be so largely increased as to render docking a necessity, if any regard was to be had to either economy or efficiency.

Is a Navy composed, as is proposed, of 126 vessels, each of which must be docked, let us say but twice a year if their efficiency is to be maintained, one that for our country may be said to "meet the requirements in time of war," limiting as it does the absence of its cruisers from a home port or that of an ally to six months? If we allow but four days for each vessel to be in dock, it would require three docks to be kept at work constantly, Sundays included, to accomplish the desired result, at an expenditure (according to Mr. Hiehorn) of not less than three and a half million per annum. Large as this sum is, it would be much smaller than would be required to pay for coal if the ships' bottoms were not cleaned.

Nor should the risk involved in the frequent docking of men-of-war be lost sight of, the caking of the *Baltimore* after her recent docking being a case in point. Another point that should be considered is the "pitting," which will take place more or less; we have referred heretofore to this and the *Atlanta* and *Charleston* are examples of what may become a very serious matter.

We have received several communications criticising what has been said in the U. S. Senate on the subject of prohibition and Army canteen. Now that the matter has been settled by an agreement between the two houses of Congress on the subject of the canteen clause of the Army bill, it does not seem necessary to occupy space with these letters. They will keep until another year when the discussion will, no doubt, be reopened, for the propensity to regulate other people's habits is innate in the American philanthropist. His idea of freedom is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

for himself first, and for others only so far as they conform to his ideas of living. What he does because he likes to do it others must be compelled to do by constitutional amendment or legal enactment; and in the same way all must be forced to refrain when he refrains. It is not human nature, but what he chooses to consider regenerated human nature, that is to be considered in legislation. In the days of the Inquisition it was men of this type who turned the thumb screws, set in motion the rack, and lit the fires of the *auto da fe*. They were the conscientious men; those whose philanthropy and mercy toward their fellows led them to restrain by physical penalties what they chose to consider violations of moral law. Serious and well intended efforts to observe the commandments of the decalogue, extending through many years, have thoroughly convinced us of the difficulty of doing even this much. Hence our prejudice against the mistaken attempts to extend the catalogue of offences. We are heartily in favor of temperance, of sobriety in judgment and in speech, in all things indeed, including eating and drinking, but we have no sympathy whatever with attempts to establish religious principles or bring about moral reforms by legislation.

In consequence of the low state of the transportation fund the War Department has finally decided to abandon for this year summer manoeuvres and the concentration of troops called for by G. O. 105 of 1888. In lieu thereof, commanding officers have been instructed to arrange for the troops to engage, at their respective posts, in such field exercises as can be had by making use of post transportation and supplies without increase of expense. This is a poor country, and want of funds as well as the vacancy in the list of division commanders would prevent any larger concentration of troops or joint manoeuvres within a division, as so strongly advocated by the late General Crook; but it was the full intention of the War Department to have all the troops on the "go," and encamped in as large bodies as the circumstances allowed. The programmes for the Departments of Missouri, Columbia, Arizona, and California contemplated much the same operations as last year, except in the Department of Arizona, where Gen. Miles proposed a repetition of the existing operations of 1888, when a detachment was sent out as a raiding party and the rest of the troops started in different directions to capture them. General Grierson had mapped out a somewhat different plan in the line of what was done by Gen. Merritt last year.

The War Department is finding it no easy task to carry out the recent act of Congress granting brevet commissions to officers for gallant service in Indian campaigns. The desire is to do justice to every officer concerned, but so long a time has elapsed since some of the recommendations were made that it has been found rather hard to reconcile the differences between these recommendations and those that have been made since the bill became a law. In some cases, for instance, the particular brevet was specified by the officer making the recommendation, and in the majority, if not all, of these cases the officers concerned have obtained actual rank in excess of the brevet recommended. It has, therefore, become a question as to whether all officers concerned shall not be nominated for one brevet in excess of the rank now actually held. This is thought to be the only course that will be satisfactory to all parties.

The Naval Policy Board seems to be the best abused organization of the day. In sending their report to Congress Secretary Tracy took pains to say that he did not agree with it, and in the debate in the Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill Senator Hale said: "It would be difficult to find a Senator on this floor or any official of the Government having responsible place, including the Secretary of the Navy, who is in the least degree in favor of the Policy Board's report. He may read from that report until the sun goes down, and he will be attacking nobody that will defend it here, so far as I know. The officers of that board were able and competent and skillful men in their profession, but they were seized and possessed with the idea that



the one thing for the American Government to do was to build up an enormous Navy equal to that of any of the nations of the Old World. Nobody else that I know of is in favor of that."

THERE are now vacancies in the lower grades of the Navy and Marine Corps assured for the final graduates of the Naval Academy, thirteen in the line, two in the Engineer Corps, and three in the Marine Corps. The retirement of J. H. Fillmore and Ensign M. L. Read, on account of disability, are more than probable, so that fifteen in the line are reasonably certain. Capt. A. S. Taylor, M. C., has applied to go before a retiring board, so that his retirement is looked for, as is also another resignation in this corps. It is understood that the senior member of the class—Naval Cadet Wm. N. Vansant—will be appointed an assistant naval constructor. The probabilities, therefore, are that not more than six of the twenty-nine graduates will be discharged with a year's pay.

THE report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill was finally agreed to by both Houses this week, but not until after some time was spent by the temperance advocates in putting their views on record in regard to the can-teen system. In the House Mr. Holman objected to the wording of the clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicants at posts located in States where prohibition laws prevail, because the restriction did not include officers as well as enlisted men. In the Senate Mr. Blair and others had a good deal to say because the prohibition was not applied to all military posts.

THE vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army available for the new graduating class, as officially reported from the War Department to the Superintendent, number twenty-eight—five in the cavalry and twenty-three in the infantry, including two occurring during the present month. It will thus be seen that nearly half the class will have to accept temporary appointments as additional, unless the Artillery bill becomes a law during the present month.

THE reports on the subject of guard duty called for by A. G. O. from post commanders some time ago are beginning to come in, and indicate a variety of opinions on this most important function of the regular soldier. The first question asked generally by a veteran private on arrival at a new post is, "How many nights in bed?" If told five, six, or seven, as the case may be, then he is happy; if less, the care and anxieties of the Service begins to press upon him.

MEMORIAL DAY, Friday of last week, was never before so universally and enthusiastically observed in all sections of the country. The prominent officers of the civil war yet living did their share towards honoring the day and renewed the bonds of fellowship with their humbler comrades. The Regular forces in all sections of the country lent ready aid, and by their appearance and efficiency reflected credit upon the Services.

UNDER the presidency of Francis A. Pratt, Esq., the head of the well-known Pratt and Whitney Works, of Hartford, Conn., a company has been organized in that city to develop a method of converting heat directly into electricity without the intervention of boiler, engines or dynamo. Edison, Siemens and the most experienced electricians have expended brains and money without stint to solve this problem, but failed; and now, according to the *Hartford Courant* of May 31, the end has been at last attained by Mr. H. B. Cox, a young man from the State of Maine. Mr. Cox's method or system has been very carefully investigated by several of the shrewdest business men of Boston and Hartford, and his company has been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 and every share has been taken. All the patents applied for have been allowed, both here and abroad, and will soon be issued. The whole project has been kept secret until the company was ready to make it public. "The apparatus used for converting the heat into electricity is so simple that the company does not dignify it by the name of machine," says the *Courant*. "Heat is changed to electricity as simply as water is changed to steam. The furnace is all that may be seen. From glowing coals comes the subtle current, without the aid of

boiler, engine or dynamo. A jet of the gas can be made to run a dental machine, a sewing machine, and anything which requires no more power than these." It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Cox's effort has been successful, though the character of the experiments has not been made public and small results are not conclusive. The original furnace, by which the inventor ran many electric lights at his home in Maine, was injured in transit to Hartford and a new one of the same size has not yet been completed.

MR. HENRY CAREY BAIRD, in his letter to Colonel Wilson, elsewhere referred to, says of Gen. Meade: "His fame does not rest alone upon the fact that three days after he had assumed command of the Army of the Potomac he had concentrated that Army at Gettysburg, and that two days thereafter he had hurled back the shattered columns of the invading foe, under its ablest general, and that this foe had there met its Leipsic. At Fredericksburg, December, 1862, in his vigorous attack on the enemy's right, he alone of the division commanders carried out thoroughly the work allotted to him. Had he been properly supported, Fredericksburg, instead of being a defeat, would have been for the Union arms a signal victory, and had it been possible for his judgment, as expressed to Gen. Pope in August, 1862, to be carried out, the 2d Bull Run campaign, with its dire disasters, would have been averted." The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, referring to Senator Ingalls' recent speech at Gettysburg, says: "It does not appear that \* \* he has been able to avoid the commonplace fault of orators who speak at Gettysburg. For 25 years they have been making speeches on that field without apparently knowing who commanded the Union Army there, or to whose tactical and strategical skill in using the splendid fighting qualities of the Army of the Potomac at the right point at the right time the decisive victory of the war was due. \* \* We are surprised to see Senator Ingalls help to clinch that erroneous opinion, and that the nearest approach made by him to the name of Meade was to mention the laws of the Medes and Persians."

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., is quoted as saying in a speech at Boston on Memorial Day, last week: "I read in the morning papers a description of the ceremony at the unveiling of the statue of General Lee in Richmond. Now, comrades, I yield to none in the sentiments of fraternity and charity that actuate you and our country. I am unmoved by any rancor or asperity or hatred toward the men we met in battle, but I am an American; I am a Union soldier and I love my flag, and I say here and will say everywhere, that for Americans there is but one flag—the flag of Bunker Hill and Saratoga and Yorktown, the flag of Lundy's Lane and Lake Champlain and Lake Erie and New Orleans; the flag of Scott and Macdonough, Perry and Jackson; the flag of Lincoln, the flag of Hancock, the flag of Grant, the flag of Washington, the only flag deserving of honor from Americans. It is the only flag which should float over this broad land. It is the flag that represents the right and in all our charity let us not forget the difference between the right and the wrong." And his sentiments were cheered to the echo.

COMMERCE and philanthropy, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "unite in the call to set out for the New World—old, and yet so new—'Where Africa's sunny fountains' (rather too sunny perhaps) 'roll down their golden sands'; and a rich heritage is being opened up for the younger sons of Europe. Interesting potentates, with whom we shall become better acquainted by-and-by, but whose names are now unknown, will find in the course of some ten or twelve years more, that the processes to which Rajahs and Nawabs were treated in Hindostan last century can be revived not precisely for their benefit in due time. If Mr. Stanley be right, the congested districts of the world may safely and profitably discharge their surplus into Africa for centuries to come."

THE *Times*, referring to the proposition of the Conference Committee that spirituous and malt liquors shall not be sold to enlisted men in any post canteen or trader's store in any State or Territory, where such a sale is prohibited by law, says: "We may be safe in supposing that where soldiers are entitled to choose assignments to particular garrisons on re-enlistment some of them will take good care to avoid posts where no beer can be had on account of State laws."

THE Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a letter of Major-General O. O. Howard, remonstrating against the omission from deficiency bill item for mileage for officers for journeys in last fiscal year. General Howard says: "In the performance of military duty I was compelled to order officers

to travel even up to the end of June. That they should not be re-imbursed for money already expended in the service of the United States would be a great wrong."

THE Secretary of War is now looking over the papers of the several hundred candidates for appointment as post chaplain in the Army, there being two vacancies at present existing. The appointments are looked for daily. It is rumored that the President will withdraw the nomination of Father Galvin, of Ohio, as his confirmation is thought to be impossible in the light of charges of inefficiency made against him by members of his own church.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer*, referring to the debate this week on the question of expending \$400,000 for rifled seacoast mortars, and to the "astigmatic statesmanship" displayed by some who participated, says: "Sometimes it seems to us that the fact of this country's continued existence, in spite of the cranks and demagogues we send to Congress, is the best possible demonstration that there is an overruling Providence."

A "RECRUITING SERGEANT" says: "Really our soldiers are better off in every way than thousands of their civilian brethren, but the idea of doing 'as we please,' and quitting a boss when we feel 'good and ready,' is so firmly rooted in the anatomy of the average American citizen that desertions are more common than in any other army in the world."

PRELIMINARY action was taken this week in Washington for the organization of the Veteran Society of the Army of the Arkansas. Among those taking part is General Lewis Merrill, U. S. A.

THE Army Medical Examining Board sitting in New York City for some time past, has completed its labors.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lt. C. B. Wheeler, 5th Art., N. Y. City, is extended three days. (S. O. 131, June 6, Div. Art.)

A board, to consist of Col. B. W. Closson, 4th Art.; Lt. Col. D. W. Flagler, Ord. Dept.; Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Maj. Arthur MacArthur, Asst. Adj. Gen., will meet at Fort Monroe, June 23, to witness the final examinations and exercises of a class of officers who complete a two years' course at the Artillery School. It will also report on the discipline, methods of instruction, and suitability and completeness of equipment of this school for advanced instruction of officers of heavy artillery service and report as to what buildings and apparatus are necessary, in order that an intelligent plan of development may be followed in the future. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 6.)

1st Lt. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf., will inspect the Maine Vol. Militia camp at Augusta, Me., June 30. 2d Lt. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty in connection with the Penn. National Guard, Aug. 1, and will then join his troop. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 6.)

#### THE ARMY RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56, to be issued in a few days, announces that the cavalry competitions provided for in par. 600, Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, will take place this year as follows: For Departments Dakota and Platte, at Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb.; Departments East, Missouri and Texas, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; for Departments California, Columbia and Arizona, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The competitions at each of the ranges will commence Aug. 4, the competitors reporting July 28. Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner, 8th Cav., will conduct the competition at Fort Leavenworth. In the other cases the officers to conduct the competitions will be designated by the department commanders. General Order 57, announces that contest for Army places, provided for in pars. 603 and 604, Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, will take place this year at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, beginning Sept. 8, and will be conducted by Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, 8th Cav. Members of both teams will be selected as provided for in the paragraphs referred to. They will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1.

LIEUTENANT C. B. WHEELER, 5th U. S. Artillery, is visiting friends at Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Mrs. TAYLOR, the wife of Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Infantry, has left Washington for Seattle, Wash., where she expects to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Strout.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN L. GOW, U. S. N., was married June 4 at Newton, Mass., to Miss Myra Fenno. A large and fashionable party attended the wedding. The best man was Engineer Asa M. Matice, U. S. N. A reception followed, the guests at which included Commodore Joseph J. Fyffe, U. S. Navy, wife and daughter; Chief Engineer Henderson, U. S. N., wife and daughter, and Lieut. Peacock, U. S. N., and wife.

2d COMPTROLLER GILKESON decides that the commutation of rations at the rate of 40 cents per ration allowed ordnance sergeants when on duty at posts and stations where there are no troops was special and temporary in character, and has no application to any soldier receiving rations in kind or not on duty at posts and stations described in the regulations; hence the allowance for rations to retired ordnance sergeants is 75 per cent. of the rate of commutation for rations of the body of enlisted men of the Army, i. e., 75 per cent. of 30 cents per ration.



## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AFTER reading the report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the year 1887, some time since, I was again reminded of the ultra conservatism manifested in the government of that institution. Many of the views expressed by that Board of Visitors are identical with those held by cadets of the period and by many Army officers (I have since learned). I regret to learn that many of our officers are of the opinion that the Military Academy cannot be compared so favorably to day as 20 years ago with our other great universities. Further, can it be compared with them at all at the present time when we remember that it is a school for the preparation of young officers for the Army and then consider the changes and developments in the art and science of war during the past 25 years. Time and time again, during the past few years, I have heard unlimited praise given to the mathematical course at West Point (and other departments, also.) but I have yet to hear a word spoken in praise of the purely military instruction.

Dr. Wm. Everett (member of the Board of Visitors for 1887), in a letter to Mr. Childs, president of the Board, wrote:

All teaching, and especially all military teaching, must depend largely on text-books. They never can be discarded, and it is a very shallow theory of education that encourages free variation from their well-chosen words. For this reason they must be kept up to the last developments of the sciences. American education suffers greatly from the use of crude, showy, and patched text-books. The committee are glad to see that the present generation of West Point instructors have done much in the way of judicious selection from modern text-books and preparation of new ones for themselves; and they trust that this work may be continued and that no traditional respect for the honored instructors of past years will deter the Academic Board from discarding treatises, once valuable but now antiquated.

If all the graduates of the Military Academy for some years back were questioned as to what text-books Dr. Everett referred to as crude, showy, patched, and behind the times, there would be such a uniformity in the replies received as would puzzle the Academic Board and as would certainly warrant earnest consideration and further investigation by that body.

The excellence of the instruction at the Military Academy is soon made apparent at our garrisoned posts by the newly appointed graduates. Not a great while since at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth a young officer was directed to take a certain detail and post it as a picket with accompanying sentries on the brow of an adjacent hill. The positions selected were not approved by the instructor; further, on being questioned as to the orders he gave his sentinels, he replied that they were instructed to walk their posts in a military manner, carrying their pieces at a support or on either shoulder. It is surprising to me that he did not add that they could not stand in sentry boxes in wet weather.

A bright young officer from the ranks came to me shortly after this exploit of the graduate of the Military Academy (he had evidently witnessed many such on the part of graduates at Fort Leavenworth) and asked me if we entered upon the study of professional subjects at all, while at West Point? Capt. F. V. Greene, late of the engineers, is the only officer I have heard mentioned as having made an earnest effort to introduce a system of practical instruction in military science at the academy. Captain J. G. D. Knight, it is true, has brought this department of instruction at the Leavenworth School to a very high state of efficiency, but then all of our infantry and cavalry officers cannot be sent to that school. It would not be altogether remiss if the authorities at West Point inquired into some of the methods adopted at the various schools of application for officers and the text-books used.

Why the graduate of West Point should be so ignorant about military matters, as he sometimes is, is difficult to understand. He knows comparatively little or, more correctly, he has learned but little at West Point, of map drawing or of the interpretation of maps as to their military advantages and uses, and yet we will all agree that this is a most useful faculty in a young officer. It is certainly remarkable how little many of the young graduates of West Point, when joining their regiments for the first time, know of the practical value of the small arm in our Service (or of its relative efficiency compared with foreign small arms) as to range, dangerous space at various ranges, the practical value of one or more sights (combined sights), controlled and uncontrolled fire, and, to go further into detail, of the various articles forming the equipment of the soldier in our Service. Yet they can describe with painful accuracy the numerous processes the Springfield rifle barrel is put through before completion and the exact number of revolutions per minute a wheel of stated weight and size makes in the incorporating process in the manufacture of gunpowder.

It is a rare occurrence at West Point that an upper classman loses his temper in the recitation room. I recall one case now, however, where there was no doubt but that the student lost his self-control. The instructor insisted that the young man was wrong in stating that the cotton (in one of the preliminary processes in manufacture of gun cotton) "was confined in tin boxes until cool," instead of "was confined in closed tin boxes until cool."

It is not my intention to offer suggestions, but cannot the present methods of instruction in the military departments (and some others) at the Military Academy be improved? If so, why not improve them, change them? Are there not many admirable treatises written originally in English or translated from the German and French that would make most excellent substitutes for some of those now in use at West Point? Finally, could not many hours of valuable time now devoted to the study of theory (frequently to the study of words,) be expended on practical work in the field and lectures with increased benefit to the cadet and future officer.

I feel quite confident that, after discussing this matter with a number of officers, no other one thing would improve our line officers so much (save examination for promotion) as the adoption of more modern methods in some of the departments at the National School. Comparatively few of the newly commissioned graduates read up on professional subjects for the first few years after graduating; one of the reasons for this neglect is that they have

never even heard mentioned at West Point the best books relating to their profession. It is evident that many of our young officers, upon leaving the academy, have the idea that proficiency in the drill tactics relating to their own arm will make them proficient company officers.

L. U. E.

## OFFICERS' SONS FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE JOURNAL of May 24 contains a very pathetic appeal from "L. O." in behalf of "those noble young men" (officers' sons—strictly), "who enlist for the express purpose of getting commissions." These boys undoubtedly deserve "lots of praise," but it is difficult to understand why officers' sons, as a class, are more worthy of commendation than other young men who enter the ranks with the same object in view.

"L. O.'s" proposition "to give every officer's son now in the Service an opportunity to pass an examination, and set aside the two years' service," is rather startling. We supposed the "King's right" adherents were extinct, but here the principle peeps out very plainly. Your correspondent must surely be indulging himself in a little dry humor when he speaks so gravely of the special privileges which should be conferred on these young men because they are officers' sons.

Promotion from the ranks is the inducement now held out (and the only one) to educated young men to enter the Service, and common justice to them demands that strict impartiality should be shown and no class favoritism tolerated.

R. F. T.

Fort Union, N. M., May 28, 1890.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE noticed several articles on this subject. If an officer has three boys, one of them is more than likely to be either at West Point or at Annapolis. Now, is the Government to find places for the other two boys? We know of many cases where officers and widows of officers have been unable to get an appointment for one boy. If these fellows are manly they will come out all right. Let them enlist, and time will show what they are made of. If ambitious, they will succeed, but if they fail to pass they are better out of the Army than in it. I would here give one bit of advice to all boys that do enlist with the idea of a commission. You must give your entire time when off duty to study, for it is a most thorough examination that you will be put through, and the hard worker will succeed.

May 28, 1890.

G. W.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish "The Wife of the First Consul, by Imbert de Saint-Amand, translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry, with portrait." The charming personality of Josephine will always live in history. Here we have the story of her life before the modest and gracious circle was exalted to the rank of a sovereign, and the early prophecies as to her destiny by a black fortune-teller was verified. It is a most interesting story, and Josephine may be considered the high priestess of womanhood, for her history, more powerfully than any other, enforces the lesson of fidelity to the obligations of marriage. As the author says: "Napoleon despised men who took counsel of women, and yet he would have done well, and would have probably escaped ruin, had he listened to Josephine. What did she advise him? Moderation, clemency, fidelity, to the Republic to which he owed his unexampled good fortune. If she had had more influence over him, he would not have put to death the Duke of Enghien, an incident which, though forgotten in France, was to be, as Thiers has pointed out, the main cause of a third general war and the inspiration of the successive coalitions which finally crushed the hero of so many battles. He would not have renounced the glorious title of First Consul for another, more majestic, but less lasting; he would not have made his brothers kings of a day; he would have remained the first citizen of a great Republic. He would have controlled his genius, his ambition, and his pride. But instead of letting himself be controlled by his wife's gentler charm, the giant, fascinated, intoxicated by his own glory, made of his existence a vast romance which could end only in a catastrophe as great as his triumph. Such was the mockery of Fate! The humble circle judged events more wisely than the great Emperor, and said to herself that if the wife of the First Consul had been less happy than the wife of the Citizen Bonaparte, the Empress of the French, the Queen of Italy, would be more wretched than the wife of the First Consul."

John Wiley and Sons, New York, publish a translation, edited by Prof. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University, from the original French, of "Reflections on the Motive Power of Heat and On Machines Fitted to Develop That Power," by N. L. S. Carnot, Graduate of the Polytechnic School. The volume is dedicated to the brother of the author, "Sadi Carnot, President of the French Republic, that distinguished member of the profession of engineering, whose whole life has been an honor to his profession and to his country, and who, elevated to the highest office within the gift of the French nation, has proven by the quiet dignity and the efficiency with which he has performed his august duties that he is a worthy member of the noble family now immortal in the annals of science, and is himself deserving of enrolment in the list of great men which includes that other distinguished engineer, our own first President, George Washington." The author of the volume Professor Thurston edits is described as "perhaps the greatest genius in the department of physical science, at least, that this century has produced." His reflections date back to 1824, and they anticipated some of the theories of heat which have since established themselves as part of the modern system of thermodynamics. Their value now is chiefly antiquarian, and the publishers do not deceive themselves when they say: "The book is published as matter of limited but most intense scientific interest, and on that score only." They certainly deserve to, and we hope will, receive sufficient encouragement to induce them to repeat this laudable

undertaking. Prof. Thurston was formerly an engineer in our Navy, and Professor of the Naval Academy. His high scientific reputation is sufficient guarantee for the value of this publication.

The lectures delivered at Yale University, by Lt. Chas. A. L. Totten, M. A., 1st Lieutenant, 4th Art., U. S. A., professor Military Science and Tactics, at Sheffield Scientific School, have been published in pamphlet form by "Our Race" Publishing Co., New Haven, Conn. They are an interesting, but most curious intermingling of military studies with profane historical exegesis of "The Signs of the Times." Mr. Totten says in his preface: "The world has been arming for a desperate struggle—a racial one in fact—and it is, at last, high time for us to stir ourselves in military matters. The motif of these lectures is to accelerate the national re-veille, and to afford a rationale in the premises." We can all commend the purpose of the lectures, in spite of the fact, that as their author tells us they are "written in the spirit of Anglo-Saxon identity of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel." We hope that none of Lt. Totten's readers will think of postponing the subject of national armament until he can establish our descent from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. We need be in no haste to settle the question of our identification with the cruel polygamists of Palestine, who "hewed Agar in pieces before the Lord," and put "under saws, and under harrows of iron and under axes of iron," the brave Amorite mountaineers. The question of preparing for the necessities of war is immediate and imperative, and we heartily commend this effort to direct public attention to it. Mr. Totten writes in a lively style, and he has in his compilation a most important element for success in any enterprise; that is, enthusiasm.

Dr. W. Goetz, 732 St. Nicholas avenue, N. Y., is the publisher of a new monthly journal entitled *The Red Cross*. It is a journal of practical instruction to aid the sick and wounded in military and civil life, and it is intended it shall be a complete family medical library, with much valuable instruction and information for the soldiers, police, firemen, school teachers, nurses, midwives, ambulance and red cross corps, from the most eminent professors from abroad and in the United States. The work is very fully illustrated, and besides the valuable articles in the medical department contains a history of the Franco-German War, 1870-71, the principal battles of the Rebellion in the United States, and other useful matter. The price of the magazine, which has now reached its fourth number, is \$5 per year; single copies, 50 cts. Dr. Goetz is a Fellow of the Medical-Legal Society, New York, and member of the County Medical Society, New York, and was also major and surgeon of the late Eleventh Regiment, N. Y.

Another valuable number of the *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers* has reached us. It contains well-written and instructive articles on "Notes on Modern Boiler Shop Practice," by Passed Assistant Engineer Albert C. Egar, U. S. Navy; "Boiler Shop and Plant at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.," by Assistant Engineer W. Stuart Smith, U. S. N.; "Notes on the Effect of Temperature on Certain Properties of Various Metals and Alloys," by Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, U. S. N.; "Tubulous Boilers," by Assistant Engineer S. H. Leonard, U. S. N.; "Machinery of the Torpedo Boat Cushing," by Passed Assistant Engineer Tracy Potts, U. S. N.; "The White Patent Steam 'Turnabout' Life Launch," by Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett, U. S. N.; "Is the Patent Log Maligned?" by Chief Engineer F. G. McKean, U. S. Navy.

One of the most important of serial publications is "Jahresberichte über die Berandungen und Fortschritte im Militärwesen," by H. O. Löffel. We have just received the XVI. number for 1889, published by Ernst Siegfried Mittler and Son, Berlin. It is a closely printed octavo volume of 650 pages, giving the most complete information concerning the present condition of the armies of the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Congo States, Denmark, France, Greece, Great Britain and India, Italy, Montenegro, Holland, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Serbia, Spain and Turkey. They appear in this order with some account of recent changes in the German Army preceding. It is hard to find such a painstaking and complete work on such a subject outside of Germany.

"Practical Information for Non-Commissioned Officers on Field Duty," is the title of a handy little work just published by Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. A. The contents include camps, guard and picket guard, etc.; lines of defence, shelter trenches, etc.; gables and fascines, obstacles to an advance, albatris, etc.; marches, advance and rear guards, reconnaissances, objective points, lines and bases of operations, defence and attack of positions, woods, houses, villages, defiles, and bridges, passage and defence of rivers, siege and defence of a place, defence and attack of convoys, importance of topographical knowledge, useful information, military maxims, etc.

Miss Esmeralda Boyle publishes a little volume of poems entitled "St. Cecilia's Gates," which bears the imprint of James Duffy Co., Limited, Dublin. We have already shown our appreciation of Miss Boyle's work by publishing examples of them in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and we commend this little volume to lovers of good poetry.

Messrs. L. R. Hamerly and Co., Philadelphia, have issued a fourth edition, revised, with numerous additions, of the "Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps." It is a most useful volume.

We have received a little volume containing the "Standing Orders 1st Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Vol. Militia, Col. Thos. F. Edwards."

The next races of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club take place on Saturday, June 21, and Monday, June 23, open to yachts of the Atlantic, Beverly, Corinthian of Marblehead, Corinthian of New York, Eastern, Knickerbocker, Larchmont, Massachusetts, New Bedford, New Haven, New York and Oyster Bay Yacht Clubs and Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, and will be sailed under the racing rules, time allowances and direction of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD FIELD DAY.

The field exercises of the 1st Brigade of the New York National Guard on Saturday last were of more than usual importance. We believe that nothing of a similar kind has ever before been attempted by the New York Guard, and while not a few mistakes were made, yet the general result was nothing less than a brilliant success. The objects of the day's movements were, first, to see how many men would turn out in response to a sudden and wholly unexpected summons; second, to test the facilities for transportation within city limits; third, to give experience in cross country marching, in outpost and advanced guard duty, and in formations for attack and defence. The city regiments are, as a rule, very well drilled in the minor tactics of the book drill; their appearance at parade on Decoration Day and similar occasions leaves little to be desired. They also have a good knowledge of the routine duties of camp life, gained in successive seasons at Peekskill. They are, moreover, enthusiastic marksmen, and their annual scores at Creedmoor compare very favorably with those of the regular regiments.

When it is remembered that the Guard is composed of busy men, engaged all day in earning their livelihood, and dependent on evenings and occasional holidays for their drill hours, giving not only their time without compensation, but contributing largely of their own means to the success of their organizations, their proficiency in drill, in camp and in target practice is remarkable. But of tactics in its broader sense—i. e., movements in the presence of the enemy—they have had no experience and very little instruction in them. The acquisition by the city of Van Cortlandt Park, a tract of about 1,000 acres, with a very diversified surface, afforded an opportunity for such instruction, which was promptly taken advantage of. The result showed that about 40 per cent. of the nominal strength responded to an unlooked-for call, which upset all plans for holiday or for business; that the facilities of the elevated roads, in connection with the two branches of the New York Central R. R. and the New York and Northern, are such that the transportation of a few thousand soldiers is a matter requiring but a moment's thought for the railway superintendent; that the regiments can be moved from their armories to points 10 to 12 miles distant in less than an hour and a half; and finally that the men when confronted with novel and unusual duties conducted themselves in a manner which showed excellent discipline and high intelligence. It is true that in the excitement some of them broke away from the control of their officers and fired in each other's faces regardless of instructions, and it is true that in some respects the movements were not carried out exactly as ordered, and that one regiment took the wrong road, though it led to the same destination as the right one. But such things happen in battle, and in the best conducted movements, and it is only by actual experience that the number of them can be reduced to a minimum.

No one, but the brigade commander and his staff had any knowledge of what movements were to be executed until the men were on the way from their armories to the field, and none of the regiments had ever been on the ground before; yet on the whole the regiments were admirably commanded, their lines were properly developed and advanced, and, except at the last when the men came to close quarters, the firing was well controlled, slow, and carefully aimed.

The position selected for defence was a rocky ridge, in part covered with thick young timber, rising out of an open valley through which meanders a small stream, here and there spreading out into a lake or a marsh, and nowhere passable except over two bridges and a dilapidated causeway. It was an ideal position for defence, and probably the weight of military authority would pronounce that against modern small arms it could not be carried in open assault. Doubtless there were good reasons for planning this movement so as to give success to the attack, but possibly in the future another set of exercises may be planned in which the attack will be repulsed, and the officers will have the difficult task of keeping their men under thorough control, and properly leading them in retreat, after an unsuccessful assault.

We also publish below an account from our Connecticut correspondent of the Field day in that State, known as the Battle of Meriden. These two accounts coming together furnish an interesting chapter in the history of our citizen soldiers.

Of the value of such instruction too much cannot be said. It is the last step in the military course, and more advanced instruction in the art of war can only be given in that grim school of experience where death and wounds accompany every lesson. To many a young guardsman, unborn when Sumter

was fired upon, the tramping through the Van Cortlandt fields and the pop-pop of the opposing skirmish line gave some faint idea of what a campaign may be like, of which neither the armory nor the camp had ever suggested a thought. And the majority of the present Regular Army is equally without experience of actual campaigning. Fully 60 per cent. of the officers and over 90 per cent. of the enlisted men have come to manhood since Lee surrendered, and only a very small number of these have ever seen 5,000 troops assembled in the field. The success attending this first field day of the National Guard at once suggests whether the Regulars and the guardsmen cannot be brought together in some manoeuvres on a larger scale, where a maximum of instruction can be obtained at a minimum of expense in money and time.

## NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

## FIELD DAY OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

In accordance with orders, issued on Friday, the 30th of May, the 1st Brigade, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, assembled for field exercises at Van Cortlandt Park in the northern section of the city of New York.

All the troops were on time, the 1st and 2d Batteries being near the ground the night previous, where they camped out. The troops were divided into two bodies, as follows: A "Western Force," consisting of the 8th, 9th and 71st Regiments of Infantry; the 2d Battery of Artillery, and a detachment of Troop A, all under command of Col. Scott, 8th Regiment, and wearing fatigue caps; an "Eastern Force," consisting of the 7th, 12th, 23d and 69th Regiments of Infantry, the 1st Battery and a detachment of Troop A, all wearing helmets. Col. Cavanagh being absent the command devolved on Col. J. T. Camp, 23d Regiment. The Western Force took position to defend the heights west of Tibbett's Brook, in Van Cortlandt Park, from an enemy advancing from the eastward. The Eastern Force manoeuvred to force the passage of Tibbett's Brook. It was arranged that the Western Force being outnumbered was to gradually fall back. The Eastern Force was not to advance beyond the crest of the hill to the west of Tibbett's Brook. Lieut. Col. S. H. Olin acted as chief of staff to Col. Camp, commanding Eastern Force, and Maj. F. V. Greene as chief of staff to Col. Scott, commanding the Western Force. Maj. Perkins, Dana, Van Duser and Capt. Roosevelt, of the brigade staff, were assigned to the commander of the Eastern Force for duty as aides-de-camp; and Maj. McKim, Montaut and Goodwin to the commander of the Western Force for the same purpose.

Each command paraded its field music only. The Signal Corps was divided for duty between the 7th and 9th Regiments. To avoid accidents it was directed that opposing forces should not advance nearer to each other than 50 yards. The strength of the different commands at roll call was as follows: The 7th Regt., under Col. Appleton, 514; 69th—272, in command of Lieut. Col. Moran; 23d—230, in command of Lieut. Col. King; 71st—220, in command of Col. Kopper; 12th—240, in command of Col. Dowd; 8th—184, in command of Lieut. Col. Schilling; 9th—146, in command of Col. Seward; 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel, 65, and Capt. Wilson's 2d Battery, 48. Capt. Roe had 60 men in Troop A. Two ambulances from Bellevue Hospital had been secured and placed at the service of Brigade Surgeon Maj. R. V. McKim, and the commanding officers of the 23d and 71st Regts. each detailed four men to act as Ambulance Corps under direction of the surgeon or assistant surgeon of their regiments, respectively. The instructions for offence and defence were as follows:

In accordance with instructions for the defensive the "Western Force," Colonel Scott commanding, was posted to hold a line of hills behind Tibbett's Brook and Van Cortlandt Lake against the attacking force advancing from the east and south. Its outposts were to watch the principal roads in these directions at a distance of about one mile in advance.

Two companies of 9th Regiment were in reserve, and the remaining eight companies deployed to the left and took position on the crest of the heights, facing east, its right about 60 yards from the road and its left resting on the broken country to the north, the entire front being about 500 yards. As the regiment could not cover this front in line, the different companies were disposed in such manner behind rocks and other cover as to bring a cross fire on every point of approach, two companies being posted so as to enfilade the approaches to the Moshulu Bridge.

The 71st Regiment left two companies as a reserve, sent three companies as an outpost on Moshulu avenue, and deployed the remaining five companies to the right, and took position on the crest of the heights, occupying a front of about 200 yards, its right joining the 8th Regiment.

Its pickets watched for the advance of the enemy, and as soon as he approached gave the alarm by firing their pieces, and at the proper time retired in good order, stopping at every favorable position to turn and fire on the enemy's advanced guard and check its advance, finally taking position in the line of defence.

The 8th Regiment detached a rear guard of three companies at Van Cortlandt mansion, with instructions to hold the bridge at Van Cortlandt Station to the last minute, finally retiring on the regiment in

position on the hill overlooking Van Cortlandt Lake, left joining the right of the 71st Regiment, and the right being refused so as to face south and enfilade the road from the mansion. One company posted as skirmishers in the timber on the west side of the Causeway was to prevent this being repaired.

The 2d Battery was posted on the left of the line in the 9th Regiment, so as to enfilade Moshulu Bridge; two guns on the right in the 8th Regiment, so as to enfilade either the causeway across the lake, or the road from the mansion, as necessary. The order directed as follows:

As the enemy's attack is developed, the four companies in reserve on the Moshulu Road, in the hollow between the two hills, will be ordered to that part of the line where they are most needed. A sharp fire will be kept up upon the enemy's columns whenever they appear on open ground within 800 yards range, but ammunition will not be wasted by firing at the enemy when partly concealed by woods. The artillery will reserve its fire to enfilade the crossings of Tibbett's Brook, unless it is attacked by the enemy's artillery, and in that event it will respond and endeavor to silence the enemy's guns. The position is one of great natural strength, being protected by water courses which can be crossed only at three points on narrow causeways, and between these water courses and the hills the ground is entirely open and every point of it can be reached by the defenders' fire. The position also affords excellent cover in the form of rocks, trees and stone walls. The principal fire will therefore be reserved until the enemy's heads of columns appear at the causeways, when it will be delivered by company volleys deliberate and well aimed. Should the enemy succeed in emerging from the causeways and form a skirmish line to assault the position, the firing will be "at will," but the company officers will exercise the utmost care to see that the men adjust the sights, fire slowly, and in every case with deliberate aim. Wasting of ammunition in reckless, rapid firing will not be permitted, and company commanders will be held responsible for this.

In case the enemy, by means of superior numbers, shall be able to force his way through this fire up the slopes, then the command will retire by the Moshulu Road. The artillery will first be withdrawn, then the infantry from each flank: each regiment posting two companies to hold their position while the remaining companies pass in rear of them, and under shelter of the reverse slope of the hill, to Moshulu avenue: the rear guard of each regiment will then retire, and finally the centre of the line will be withdrawn. Six companies of the 9th Regiment will act as rear guard and will hold the enemy in check in case pursuit is attempted, by halting and firing upon the enemy's advance guard at every favorable position. The command will then march via Moshulu avenue and Broadway to the vicinity of the mansion and the commanding officer will there report to the brigade commander for orders.

To avoid accident, care will be taken not to maintain a position attacked by forces who have approached nearer than 50 yards.

The 7th and 69th marched along Grand Avenue and opened the attack on the left, the 7th leading with an advanced guard of three companies, the company reserve being half companies. The battalion reserve consisted of three companies, one of the companies being detached as a support to the battery and as a rear guard. The front of the line was about 400 yards, giving an interval of about two yards between skirmishes, the company reserves being about 100 yards and the battalion reserves about 200 yards in the rear of the skirmish line. The reserves were ordered to follow the skirmish line taking advantage of any shelter, and keeping their approximate distances. The passage of the Moshulu Bridge was forced by two companies of the reserve of the 7th proceeding at double time in column of platoons. After passing the bridge five companies were brought into action on the skirmish line, the four remaining companies constituting a battalion reserve. After passing Tibbett's Brook the 7th gained ground slowly to the front, making a vigorous attack on the enemy's position, under cover of which the 69th and 23d were ordered to pass the causeway and form on its left. The 23d was ordered to act as reserve until the 69th was actively engaged in a struggle for the causeway. It came into action on the left of the 69th, assaulting the enemy's position on the more southerly portion of the hill on Moshulu road. The 12th Regiment marched in the rear of the 23d Regiment and forced the passage of the bridge at Van Cortlandt Station, driving in or capturing the enemy's pickets. It was directed to advance against the southern point of the hill, the right of its line joining the left of the 22d Regiment, keeping touch with it, the left of its line outflanking the enemy's right. Orders directed the line of skirmishers to form rapidly and when the three regiments were in line, advance rapidly, stopping to kneel and fire about every 40 yards, and then run forward again. Company officers will see that the men adjust their sights, take careful aim of the enemy, and do not fire recklessly. These orders were not, however, strictly carried out.

Two pieces of artillery, with supports from the 7th Regiment, moved along the Aqueduct to the gate house, at which point they took a position enfilading the road across the Moshulu Bridge and facing any guns of the enemy posted to enfilade this road. They continued to fire slowly against the enemy's line over the heads of the 7th Regiment until that regiment had advanced so close to the enemy as to be endangered by further firing. Two guns took position on the high ground above the aqueduct and fired on the enemy's right and centre, especially endeavoring to silence his artillery. When the infantry attack approached the crest of the hill the guns ceased firing, limbered up and moved out by the left flank until they reached Moshulu Road, when they followed this road until they rejoined their command. The main body of Troop A, under Capt. Roe, was directed to cover the left flank of the advancing force.

The above generally embodies the orders issued the attacking force, which were generally carried out. Quite a number of the over-zealous Guardsmen failed to lie down and take advantage of cover as directed, and many fired off their ammunition with great rapidity. There were a number of casualties from careless shooting, and the order not to advance nearer the enemy than 50 yards was not always observed.

One of the striking characteristics of soldiers is their propensity to growl, and in this respect some of Gen. Fitzgerald's troops have shown that they can beat the best. The particular grievance in this case seems to be that this field day was ordered on a holiday, when the men were unable to notify their employers of their intended absence, or to otherwise provide for the care of the business entrusted to them. This was, no doubt, unfortunate, but we have not heard of any particular instance in which



it has wrought hardship beyond what would result from similar orders issued at short notice. The plea that there was no emergency requiring it is just as valid as that of a medical student who should refuse to attend a clinic, because there was then no emergency demanding his presence. We do not wish to have practicing in our families men who have not thoroughly mastered the profession of medicine, and still less should we entrust the serious business of killing other men to those who have never been practiced under the conditions of battle. If our young men are joining the National Guard for the purpose of amusing themselves there are other organizations serving this purpose even better. If they seek physical exercise there are other means for obtaining it. The State of New York expends a large sum on its militia each year for the purpose of having them trained as soldiers. It is not simply the capacity to march that makes the soldier; the six days go as you please men can beat them at that. It is not even shooting at a target. It is besides and beyond and more than these the ability to act together, and to act coolly and intelligently under exciting conditions, such as some of the young men got a faint notion of on Saturday last. Possibly the day might have been better chosen, but this we doubt. A half holiday, coming between two holidays, is always an off day for business, and we question whether what it was purposed to accomplish could have been accomplished with less hardship to the officers and men. This is, however, a question of fact and not of opinion. One thing the brigade officers evidently did not seek to accomplish, and that was to justify their action to the accomplished military critics who sit cross-legged in their company rooms and cuss and discuss the management of the National Guard. If it was Gen. Fitzgerald's purpose to please these critics, we can assure him that he has most lamentably failed. If his purpose was to give his men a much needed experience his success is beyond doubt.

#### DECORATION DAY PARADE.

FIRST AND SECOND BRIGADES, N. G., S. N. Y.

The 1st Brigade paraded as usual on Friday, May 30, and made a very creditable appearance, some of the regiments showing a vast improvement over previous years, both in marching and numbers. Since the abolishment of the distinctive uniform by a majority of the regiments, these parades have become rather monotonous to the eye of the average onlooker, and even many men in the ranks seemed to have a look in their faces as if to say, "Well, we don't look pretty, and we know it." The 7th and 22d Regiments, of course, are the exceptions. The present abomination called the State Service uniform—but blessed little service it would stand if put to the test—is bad enough as originally issued, but the ill-fitting white pants as worn by some of the organizations produce a combination that is ludicrous in the extreme, and goes from bad to worse. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always advocated a service uniform, but it is quite possible to improve the present one. The lack of individual pride among the members in some of the organizations was very perceptible, this being particularly noticeable in the matter of dirty brasses and buttons, the turning of heads in the ranks, and the chewing of tobacco. It is this same individual pride, the feeling of every non-commissioned officer and private that the welfare and reputation of the organization depends on his appearance and behavior, that makes the 7th Regiment what it is to-day, and there is no reason why this feeling should not be emulated by the other regiments. Barring these exceptions, which should have been attended to by the commanding officers of companies and file closers, the brigade appeared to good advantage.

Promptly at 9:30 A. M. the procession started, and the Old Guard, acting as escort to the reviewing officer, General Russell A. Alger, Commander of the G. A. R., marched down the avenue, under command of Major M. Lean, and took a position in front of the reviewing stand. The parade proper then came in sight, being headed by a cordon of mounted police, which was followed by General Louis Fitzgerald and staff, N. G. S. N. Y. The salute of the staff was very ragged. Then followed Troop A with 12 file front under Capt. Roe, acting as escort to the brigade commander. The troop was superbly mounted, but the men were very unsteady, many heads being turned to look at the reviewing officer. The sombre black plumes of the troop also appeared to disadvantage. The uniforms were neat and well fitting, and New York may well be proud of its addition in the cavalry arm. The Signal Corps, 16 file front, under Capt. Gallup, looked solidly, the orange trimmings setting off the State uniform, the mounts were very good, while the men were steady, the contrast to the troop being very perceptible. The 60th Regiment, under command of Col. James Cavanagh, had 14 companies of 20 files front, and wore the State coat with white trousers and helmets. The staff saluted very poorly. The companies marched pass with a swinging gait. In the fifth company there was an excess of file closers, the majority of whom were private; they should have been utilized to fill up the rear ranks of the first two companies, in which there were many vacancies. In the ninth company the ranks were very open, which was clearly the fault of the file closers. The boy who marched in citizen's clothes in the rear of the band should have been relegated to the sidewalk.

The 8th Regiment followed with 8 companies of 16 files. The organization wore the State service uniform, relieved by white leggings and helmets; the officers wore black leggings, and the regiment looked far more soldierly than those who wore the white trousers. Col. George D. Scott was in command. The regiment marched in good shape, and the effect the new armory has had on the men is very perceptible. The passage in review of the second company was only fair, the men, through excessive nervousness, losing the guide, thereby breaking the alignment. In the sixth company the lieutenants failed to salute. The marching of the eighth company was particularly good. The 9th Regiment, under Col. William Seward, Jr., had 10 companies of 16 files, and wore the State coat with white helmets and trousers. The regiments deserve especial praise for the excellent appearance and marching, in view of the limited armory facilities at its command. The distances were excellent and the ranks well closed up, and but for the dirty brasses in some companies there would have been nothing to mar the appearance of the organization.

The 22d Regiment, with 10 companies of 20 full files, under command of Col. John T. Camp, wore their gaudy Austrian white coats with blue State trousers and white helmets. There is no authority for the bandmaster to bestow promiscuous salutes and bows upon his friends, even if he is popular, and he should be taught his place when under military discipline. Tactics prescribe that the lieutenant-colonel shall ride on the left of the leading subdivision, not midway between the colonel and the first company. There should be no excuse for crowding out, when passing in review. The salute of the staff was fair, but the alignment was not good. The companies marched excellently well, and the men were very steady, while the brasses were well polished. The regiment made a most satisfactory showing. The 1st Regiment, under command of Col. Frederick Kopper, paraded 12 companies in the State coat, with white pants and helmets. There was an unequal formation, which showed the regiment to bad advantage, some of the companies having 14 files while the two last companies had 16 files front. The regiment would have made a much better appearance had the front been increased, instead of stringing it out so. The staff was small. The companies passed in review in a very creditable manner, except as to distances, the fifth company being much at fault in this respect. The passage of the ninth company was only fair. The 7th Regt. paraded 20 companies of 20 files, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, full dress uniform, white helmets. It was the only organization that wore the white cross belts. White pants had been ordered, but the rainy weather in the morning led the commanding officer to change the order. The alignment of the staff was spoiled by the antics of the horses, which also rendered the salute rather ragged. The men were very steady, except in the centre of the battalion, where the absence of music was very perceptible in the loss of step. The 12th Regiment followed, looking very warm in the full State uniform. The regiment paraded 10 companies of 20 files, and presented a very solid appearance. The staff saluted in good style, but, as usual, the movements were spoiled by the uneasiness of the mounts. In the fifth company there was some talking and heads were turned. The sixth, seventh and eighth companies passed in fair order, and in the ninth, barring the turning of heads, the passage was very good. The 1st Battery followed, under command of Louis Wendel, who rode his wonderful trick-horse. The men wore the full State uniform with black helmets. The cannons were very nicely and the battery presented a very creditable appearance. The 2d Battery paraded in State coat with white helmets and trousers and top boots; the men rode bay horses, while the gun teams were iron gray. The men rode well, the alignment being almost perfect. The other divisions of the parade consisted of the various Grand Army posts and other organizations under command of Grand Marshal Charles R. Hyatt. The old battleflags and the Zouaves, as usual, shared the plaudits of the onlookers. The Sing Sing Military Academy made a most excellent showing. The grand stand arrangements were excellent, being under the supervision of Comrade J. St. Clair Maclean, of H. B. Claffin Post.

The parade this year in Brooklyn was as fine as any ever held in the city, and considering that Saturday would be a short day and the consequent departure of so many out of town to take advantage of the "double holiday," the "turnout" of the various military organizations was exceedingly large and gratifying.

Governor Hill and staff first attended the reception given in his honor at the residence of Moses May, Esq., Bedford avenue and Clymer st., which lasted until 11 A. M., after which the party took carriages for the reviewing stand at Washington Park and Cumberland street, arriving there at 11:35. A detachment of Capt. Rasquin's 3d Battery, stationed on the hill behind, fired the usual salute. The parade, as in other years, formed at Bedford avenue and Fountain and started from that point at 10:45 A. M. in the following order: Mounted squad police, Grand Marshal C. H. Grant and staff, U. S. Naval Brigade, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Book in command, consisting of pioneers and five companies of marines, 16 files, double rank; a second battalion of infantry, U. S. N., and a third battalion of artillery, U. S. N. Company fronts, alignments, and distances were of that high order usually seen among the troops of the U. S. Service, and elicited loud applause. Their marching was superb and could not have been improved upon.

2d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Gen. James McLeer, commanding, and staff. Brooklyn's always popular one-armed General, riding a magnificent horse, came in for a round of cheering as he passed the reviewing officer. His staff saluted very poorly. Signal Corps, 2d Brigade, Capt. F. T. Leigh, came next and made their usual fine appearance. 18th Regiment, Col. David E. Austen, commanding, 13 companies, 16 files, double rank, State service uniform, white helmets and leggings. Colonel and staff saluted with excellent salute. Distances and alignments generally good; marching excellent, especially that of the 1st, 3d, and 5th companies. We noticed, however, a disposition to crowd and lose step among the other advance companies, owing, no doubt, to the poor "time" of the band. It might be suggested to Bandmaster Innes that it would in future be well for him to play more real march music and not so many "operatic airs" when on parade, and especially when passing the reviewing point.

Salute of company officers might have been improved upon as a whole. 32d Regiment, Col. Louis Finkelmeier, commanding, 9 companies, 12 files, double rank, State service uniform, white helmets and leggings. Colonel and staff saluted fairly well, company officers as a rule very poorly. Fronts, distances, and alignments, however, were very fair, and general appearance, strength, etc., much superior to that of last year.

7th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. John G. Eddy, commanding, 10 companies, 16 files, double rank, State service uniform, white helmets and leggings. Colonel and staff saluted well, company officers salutes generally good. Fronts, distances, and alignments good, all the companies passing in excellent shape.

14th Regiment, Col. H. W. Mitchell, commanding, 10 companies, 16 files, double rank, State service uniform, white helmets and leggings. Colonel and staff made a good salute, company officers salutes generally good. Fronts, distances, and alignments good, all the companies passing in excellent shape.

23d Regiment, Col. John N. Partridge, commanding, 17 companies, 16 files, double rank, distinctive gray uniform, white helmets. The largest organization in line. Colonel and staff made a very graceful salute; salutes of company officers excellent and all well timed, 6 yards from the reviewing officer. Distances, alignments, and fronts very fine, with the possible exception of the 10th company, which lost ground badly. The marching of the entire command was especially fine, a long swinging step so noticeable in the 23d and 7th Regiments. A great deal of credit is due the band of this regiment for its fine music.

3d Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, commanding, fatigue uniforms, blue, red trimmings. Appeared well and looking very soldierly.

The various G. A. R. Posts turned out in large numbers and in company with the Brooklyn Fire Department, Barthold Battalion, Knights of Pythias, etc., made up the balance of a very fine parade.

#### SIGNAL CORPS, SECOND BRIGADE—CAPT. LEIGH.

The inspection of the 2d Brigade Signal Corps took place in the armory of the 3d Battery, Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 29, by Colonel McGrath. The men were in good form and their uniforms in first class condition, as was their sabres, pistols, and general outfit. The attendance was 17 men out of 19 on the roll. Major George L. Fox, of Gen. McLeer's staff, presented Capt. Leigh, in behalf of the Signal Corps, with a corps badge of merit. Capt. Leigh responded in a happy vein and the corps was dismissed.

#### SIGNAL CORPS, 1ST BRIGADE—CAPTAIN GALLUP.

This corps assembled at the armory of the 2d Battery on Tuesday, May 27, for inspection and muster by Colonel McGrath. The clothing and kits were in first class condition. The corps had present one officer and 16 men, every man on the roll. After the inspection the corps gave an excellent exhibition of signaling, by telegraph, flags and torch. Among those present were Col. Kopper, Capt. Goss and Francis, 71st Regt., ex-Capt. Johnson, 8th, ex-Lieut. McCoskey Butt of the 12th, Lieut. Paine, 12th, and others. The corps are at present quartered with the 2d Battery.

#### ENCAMPMENTS.

We have received notification of the date and place of holding encampments of State troops as follows:

June 3 to 7, 1st Brigade, Massachusetts, at South Framingham, Mass.  
June 14 to 19, 1st Brigade, New Hampshire, at Concord, New Hampshire.  
June 16 to 21, Georgia State Troops at Augusta, Ga.  
June 30 to July 4, Maine Volunteer Militia at Augusta, Me.  
July 5 to Aug. 23, New York National Guard, near Peekskill, N. Y.  
July 7 to 12, Wisconsin National Guard at Camp Douglas, Wis.  
July 15 to 19, 2d Corps of Cadets of Massachusetts at Essex, Mass.  
July 19 to 26, Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna, Pa.  
July 22 to 26, 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts, at Hingham, Mass.  
July 24 to 28, Michigan State Troops at Gogmagog Lake, near Battle Creek, Mich.  
Aug. 16 to 23, 2d Brigade, California, at Santa Cruz, Cal.

#### INSPECTION OF SEPARATE COMPANIES, ETC., N. Y.

The following are the official figures of inspections made from May 13 to May 26:

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Avg.
	Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.	Tot.	
26th Sep. Co., Elmira...	3	55	58	..	3	18	76
30th Sep. Co., Elmira...	4	63	67	..	3	3	70
43d Sep. Co., Olean...	2	66	68	1	1	2	70
13th S. Co., Jamestown...	3	64	67	1	1	14	81
8th S. Co., Rochester...	3	73	76	..	2	2	78
43d S. C., Niagara Falls...	4	96	100	..	2	2	102
1st Batt., N. Y. City...	6	82	88	..	3	3	91
3d Batt., N. Y. City...	4	74	78	..	3	3	81

#### SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, BUFFALO.

	Present.			Absent.			Avg.
	Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.	Tot.	
Field, Staff, Band...	10	11	21	..	..	..	21
Company A...	2	59	61	..	3	3	64
Company B...	2	49	51	..	5	5	56
Company C...	2	51	53	..	1	1	54
Company D...	2	53	55	..	2	2	57
Company E...	3	41	44	..	6	6	50
Company G...	3	40	43	..	13	13	56
Company H...	3	49	52	..	5	5	57
Company I...	3	54	57	..	9	9	66
Total...	30	407	437	..	44	44	481

#### SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, BUFFALO.

	Present.			Absent.			Avg.
	Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.	Tot.	
Field, Staff, Band...	8	10	18	..	1	1	19
Company A...	2	38	40	..	..	..	40
Company B...	2	70	72	1	8	9	81
Company C...	2	35	37	..	11	11	48
Company D...	1	34	35	..	10	10	45
Company E...	3	45	48	..	8	8	56
Company F...	3	46	49	..	7	7	56
Company G...	2	40	42	..	5	5	47
Total...	23	315	341	1	50	51	302

#### Third Battery—Capt. H. S. Rasquin.

The annual inspection and muster of the 3d Battery of Brooklyn was made by Colonel McGrath on the evening of May 29. The inspection was very satisfactory, uniforms, brasses were present in numbers, and the members of the battery were in good form. There was some trouble between Capt. Rasquin and several members of the battery, and it was hardly expected so creditable a showing would be made. After the ceremony, Col. McGrath, on behalf of the members of the battery, presented Capt. Rasquin, with a handsome gold watch, accompanied with some complimentary remarks. Capt. Rasquin felt very much gratified at the unlooked for tokens, and thanked his members for the substantial proof of their regard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

On the evening of May 22 Gen. Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, presented the marksmen's badges for 1889 to the 19th Separate Company, Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel, commanding. The command turned out in full numbers, there being present four officers and ninety-six enlisted men. The armory was literally packed, but did not interfere with the movements of the company in the splendid drill which was executed. The speech of General Robbins was a happy effort, and elicited the warmest applause from the audience, comprising Poughkeepsie's finest males and citizens. After the ceremony, Mr. W. C. Lansing, of the Poughkeepsie Evening Enterprise, on behalf of the 19th Separate Company, presented Major Haubennestel with an elegant full-dress uniform. It was a complete surprise, and a fitting tribute to him, who for thirty years served from private to captain, through sunshine and storm, and in the bloody scenes of the rebellion. So enthusiastic were the boys that they compelled him to don the uniform at once. In a neat speech, Major Haubennestel thanked them for the elegant gift. A grand banquet was then served at the restaurant of Smith Brothers, where the whole command and invited guests enjoyed a feast of reason. A pleasing episode closed the evening's ceremonies by the presentation of a richly gold-mounted silk umbrella to Miss Helene Achley, for her kindness on many occasions to the members of the 19th. The speech was made by Col. A. F. Lincolley, of the old 21st Regiment, in a happy vein. This command will attend annual divine service on Sunday, June 15.

The 15th Separate Company, Captain Berthold Myers commanding, are rapidly increasing in numbers and improving in morale and discipline. They have recently purchased white buff leather belts and cartridge boxes, white helmets, duck trousers and nickel bayonet scabbards. The waist-belt plate is of nickel with the raised figures, 15, in gold gilt. On the back of the cartridge box is an elegant nickel monogram, E. G., for Ellsworth Guards, the names of the organization. The arrangements for building the new armory are about completed, and a meeting of the commissioners will shortly be held. It is expected that the corner stone will be laid some time in July, and it is confidently hoped that it will be speedily and thoroughly completed. To crop up two such fine organizations as Poughkeepsie possesses in their present quarters is decidedly wrong, and the weak-kneed political spite displayed by a few time-servers met with a merited rebuke by the prompt action of Governor Hill in signing the appropriation bills for our commands.

E. J. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The spring inspection of the companies of the 18th Regiment, and Battery B, commenced in Pittsburgh on May 10 and were completed on May 20. The semi-annual inspection



this year of the 18th Regiment will only show a slight improvement, in three companies, over last spring's inspection. They are D, G and H. Battery B has made such a wonderful improvement during the past year that it is commended by all military officers, because they will take first place in this season's inspection report. The knowledge of duty, as shown by the non-commissioned officers at their examination by the brigade inspector, reflects great credit upon their officers and shows that they have faithfully discharged their duties. To attempt a criticism of the infantry organization from a military standpoint would be farcical, as there were so many blunders committed it would take several columns to note them. However, it is only just to the enlisted men to state that in many cases the blunders committed were due to the faults of their officers, many of whom were ignorant of the most simple motions and manoeuvres as laid down in the tactics. For instance, a captain whose company was last year given a very high figure of efficiency, gave as the command of execution "All Fiv," in the fourth exercise of the School of the Soldier. That the men did not attempt to fix is due to the fact that their intelligence was superior to their captain's. The non-commissioned officers, with the exception of those of the above-named companies, were deplorably ignorant of their duties. As guides and file-closers it was very evident that they had not been properly instructed in their positions. The wheelings from fixed and movable pivots were executed in a "go-say-you-please" manner, and the most simple manoeuvres were blundered through by companies without any corrections being made by their officers that caused civilians who were present witnessing the inspections to criticize the officers for their knowledge of the tactics. One of the features of these inspections were the guard mounts held by each company. Details were brought on the line by the left flank. The adjutant could improve on this movement by having the details bring on their details by the front "front" until the men were better instructed in movements by the flank. Major Frank Patterson, the brigade inspector, says there is a decided improvement in several of the regiments of the brigade since last year. The improvements are in the 10th, 15th and 5th Regiments. He is well pleased with the inspection made by Battery B, and lauds its non-commissioned officers for their knowledge of their duties. The Brigade Board of Examination met in the 7th Avenue Hotel in Pittsburgh on Monday evening, May 19. Only two officers appeared before it, and they have been recommended for commissions. Gen. Wiley, with Col. Hawkins, Smith and Perchment, composed the Board. The absence of either a troop or artillery officer on the Board was noticeable.

PICKER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY, CONN., June 3, 1890.

The 2d C. N. G. observed field day, May 28, with what has passed into history as the "Battle of Meriden"—practice in skirmishing, flankings, and general assault and defence along the main highway from Wallingford to Meriden, six miles. All distances were considered three times greater than by actual measurement. Col. J. B. Doherty, general supervision. The attacking force, under Lieut.-Col. Lee, was composed of Cos. B, C, D, E, and F, of New Haven, and was to be considered the superior, since it also included the Gatling gun platoon. The defending force, under Major L. F. Burpee, comprised A and G of Waterbury, H of Middletown, I of Meriden, and K of Wallingford. Col. Lee threatened Middletown, Meriden, and Waterbury, all on the Meriden, Waterbury, and Connecticut River R.R. finally concentrating on Meriden at 8:30 A. M. Major Burpee, ordering K to harass the enemy, hurried up the other companies of his command from their separate towns to support K. By 10:45 all were up and the two lines faced each other at Barnes's farm, half-way between Meriden and Wallingford, the enemy's advance having been delayed by the burning of three bridges over unfordable rivers, by skirmishing and by sharpshooting. Her luncheon was delayed by sharpshooting by Wallingford people. At 1 o'clock Col. Lee renewed the attack and slowly drove back the rear guard, Cos. A and G, after a stubborn stand at Barnes's bridge. Two more positions, near burned bridges, were well selected by Major Burpee before the last and sixth was reached, near Meriden. This position was in reality impregnable for a force the size of Col. Lee's. The bridge and its approaches were commanded by a high hill on which was a series of heavy stone walls, with batts for sharpshooters. The plan was that the invaders should here turn Major Burpee's left, compelling a surrender. In reality, Co. D, of New Haven, advanced through a gap in Major Burpee's left centre, made by the accidental retirement of Co. H, was soon surrounded, and would have been captured had not Col. Doherty given the order to cease hostilities as the ammunition was exhausted. The engagement in this last position was general and lasted three quarters of an hour in the presence of some 10,000 spectators. The regiment reunited and marched into Meriden, had dress parade, was received by Gov. Bulkeley and other dignitaries, was handsomely banqueted, and every company had left for home by 9 P. M., with not a casualty worth mentioning. It was the verdict of all the many military critics present, including the leading officers of the State, that this was the most practical field service ever seen in Connecticut, and already it is being considered as an idea which should be adopted by the whole brigade.

While plans were carefully laid in advance, much room was left for strategy and it was well improved. Early in the day a lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and eight men of Co. F, (New Haven "Grays") were captured by Major Burpee's men when they got too far ahead of the skirmish line. Col. Lee sent Sergeant Smith of the same company into Major Burpee's lines in the disguise of a reporter to act as a spy. Despite the great number of civilians on the grounds, the man was detected and captured. The regiment bore the entire expense of the day with the exception of 40 rounds of ammunition, about half the amount used, which were furnished by the State. In deploying and skirmishing, in flankings, and in selecting and improving positions, both men and officers learned more than they could learn in the armory in three years.

The Adjutant General's Report, dated Dec. 1, 1889, is just out, compiled by Adj. Gen. L. A. Barbour, who resigned Jan. 10. The strength of the C. N. G. then was 2,573, a gain of 220. The general opposes the rental of armories and also the proposal that the brigade go into camp Saturday instead of Monday hereafter. There are 87,767 citizens in the State liable for military duty. The military tax amounted to \$119,622.80; the expense of the C. N. G. were \$110, 53.01. The need of guns to replace the unserviceable Peabody's and the old pattern Gatling's is emphasized.

## VARIOUS.

Col. L. R. Barnard, commanding the 5th Regiment, N. G. N. J., of Newark, has received the following: "Whereas, It has been asserted in the public press that the officers of the 5th Regiment are opposed to Col. L. R. Barnard, we, the undersigned officers of the 5th Regiment, N. G. N. J., take this means to declare that the best of feeling exists between us and the Colonel commanding; that we approve his administration of the affairs of the regiment, and that he has our entire sympathy and support. We also denounce as malicious the conduct of certain officers who have been endeavoring to create discord in the regiment. J. J. Dooner, adj. J. F. Hill, capt. and L. R. P. Geo. M. Townsend, capt. Co. G; E. W. Deeth, 1st lieut. Co. G; W. Gotschalk, 2d lieut. Co. D; T. R. Mills, capt. Co. D; A. J. Smith, 1st lieut. Co. E; W. R. Williams, capt. and paymaster; W. A. Dabrow, 1st lieut. and asst. surg.; H. C. H. Harold, major and surg.; E. Hill, capt. Co. C; Leon H. Miner, 1st lieut. Co. C; R. L. Smith, capt. Co. E; N. W. Browne, 2d lieut. Co. G; F. Grunder, 2d lieut. Co. H; Wm. Astley, capt. Co. H; C. E. Hill, capt. and J. A. A. Jenkinson, lieut. col.

The several companies of the 12th N. Y. will parade in fatigue uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon, and one day's ration for rifle practice at Creedmoor, as follows: Cos. C, D, and G, Wednesday, June 11; Cos. B, E, and H, Friday, June 13; Cos. A, F, I, and K, Monday, June

14. Assembly at the regimental armory at 6:45 A. M. As there will be no other days for general practice, all members of the regiment will be required to attend on the day designated for practice for their company.

The Military Committee, Fourth of July celebration, at Portsmouth, Ohio, announces that the city has arranged for a grand celebration on the 4th of July. Among the many attractions will be a prize drill for infantry companies, with \$500 for first and \$100 for second prize. The judges will be non-residents and disinterested men, three in number, including one officer of the U. S. Army. A company must number at least thirty men, and all entries must be made by June 15. All companies entering for prize drill must report at Portsmouth on the evening of July 3, so as to participate in the grand parade, which forms at 8 A. M. July 4. Arrangements are being made to furnish tents, straw and subsistence to companies at a reasonable rate. The Military Committee are Col. A. L. Bresler, chairman; Capt. E. H. Ball, C. Milstead, and Chas. Soule.

The 11th Sep. Co., N. Y., of Mr. Vernon, gave its final drill and reception on the evening of May 28. It was very successful. 2d Lieut. F. Schneider was elected 1st lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of 1st Lieut. Kinder to the captaincy.

State Architect Perry has finished the drawings of the new armory for the 22d N. Y. It is of a composite order of architecture and with the massive tower and gable will present a picturesque appearance. The details of the interior arrangement of the building have been prepared by Architects Fowler and Hough, of New York, who were engaged by the Board of Officers of the regiment to put in shape their ideas. They claim that it will be the most conveniently arranged armory in the State, if not in the country. The recent article advocating a system of rifle practice will be probably be adopted. The building will be constructed of brick and stone, and will cost \$300,000, exclusive of the site.

The Inspector General of New York has selected dates for the annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below as follows: 8th Regt., N. Y. city, Monday, June 9, 8:30 P. M.; 71st N. Y. city, Tuesday, June 10, 8:30 P. M.; 32d, Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 11, 8:30 P. M.; 22d, N. Y. city, Thursday, June 12, 8:30 P. M.; 47th, Brooklyn, Monday, June 16, 8:30 P. M.; 7th N. Y. city, Tuesday, June 17, 8:30 P. M.; 23d, Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 18, 8:30 P. M.; 12th, N. Y. city, Thursday, June 19, 8:30 P. M. Commands will parade in full dress uniform, with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens; overcoats will be rolled on top of knapsacks, and fatigue coats and caps packed in knapsacks. (See R. 137.) The attention of commanding officers of companies is specially directed to M. C. 67. The date selected for the 22d Regiment falls on the day that regiment is ordered to Creedmoor, so a change of orders will be necessary.

Col. Fred Feigl, A. D. C. on staff of Gov. Ross, of Texas, conducts the military columns of the *Houston Post*. Col. Feigl, in a recent article advocating a system of rifle practice for the State of Texas, among other things said: "While in New York I paid especial attention to the rifle department, and through the courtesies of Gen. Robbins, general inspector of rifle practice, and Capt. 'Peggy' Thurston, the famous guard mount instructor and chief clerk of the rifle department, I was thoroughly instructed. First I took a course of bookkeeping, secured the system of records, etc., and then went to Creedmoor, the world-renowned rifle range. Here Gen. Robbins illustrated the inside working of the range—the rifle pits, targets, magazines, in fact all the essentials of modern improvement in rifle ranges." Col. Feigl trusts that the officers and men of the Volunteer Guard of Texas will take hold of rifle practice with their usual vim and impress upon the Governor the necessity of having good marksmen among men who are expected to use a rifle, and to promote this branch of the service.

One year ago, says the *Seventh Regiment Gazette*, "we ventured to predict that if our boys gave the matter their attention, one thousand marksmen would be the fruit of our year's work. Well, we know what we did. The conditions of Creedmoor shooting have suffered alterations since then, but we cannot see that, with our men, it should make any difference. Let us then place our number at one thousand again this year, which, with a healthy increase in our number of sharpshooters, will be a fair season's work." Co. F, 4th N. Y., Capt. Swasey, will give a social and musical in their company quarters at the armory on June 10. Co. G, Capt. Pettigrew, is busy with preparations for a guard mount, about which the company has been talking on the vacant grounds either at East New York or Canarsie some time this month.

Preparations in the 7th N. Y. are going on for the inspection on June 17. Telegrams and special messengers have been sent far and wide to gather the absentees, and it is reasonable to suppose, considering the fact that the order was unexpected, that a very good figure of merit will be the result. Co. B goes to Stamford, Saturday, upon the invitation of Co. C, 4th Conn. N. G. All the wounded of last Saturday are doing well, except Pvt. Taylor, of Co. F, who will probably lose the rest of one eye.

The right wing of the 4th N. Y., went to Creedmoor, June 4, for rifle practice. Lieut.-Colonel Eddy was in command. The conditions for shooting were fairly good. 47 members qualified as marksmen, but none as sharpshooters.

The National Lancers of Boston, Mass., Capt. E. B. Wadsworth, will celebrate their 531 annual dinner at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday, June 14.

The Court of Inquiry, to "investigate the internal trouble existing in the 71st Regiment and in the 7th Regiment, and which has been made the subject of military complaint," met and formally organized on the evening of June 4, in the armory of the 71st Regiment. The detail for the Court is: Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, Col. D. E. Austen, 13th Regt., Major E. Duffy, 6th Regt., with Major H. S. Van Duzee, 1st Brigade, judge advocate. The first case to be heard was that of the Corporal Allen, charged by Lieut. Patterson, (both of Co. D, 7th Regiment,) with opening his locker and taking from his coat within papers which, if published, it is alleged, would be very detrimental to the captain's reputation. Capt. Allen denies that he did this. The parties to this dispute were not ready to present the case to the consideration of the corps so an adjournment until Monday evening, June 9, was taken.

Capt. B. F. Barnard, Co. B, 12th N. Y., has severed his business connection with Frederick G. Moore, and has established, with others, a wholesale plumbing supply business at 156 William st., corner Ann, under the firm name of Barnard, Scannell and Co.

In compliance with General Orders the 2d Brigade, California National Guard, will go into Camp of Instruction on Saturday, Aug. 16, 1890. The place of encampment will be Santa Cruz, Cal. In honor of the Commander-in-Chief, the encampment will be designated and known as Camp Waterman. Regimental commanders and the commanding officer of the San Francisco Hussars will arrange for pitching the tents of their respective commands under the command of the brigade quartermaster, Major-Gen. W. H. Dimond, commanding the division, announces the following appointments on his staff: J. R. Lane, M. D., of Sacramento, to be colonel and surgeon; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Holloway, division signal officer, to be engineer officer; Major E. A. Denicke, signal officer, 2d Brigade, to be lieutenant colonel and signal officer; 1st Sergt. E. A. Seilridge, cadet company, 1st Inf., 2d Brigade, to be staff orderly, with rank of sergeant major; Pvt. T. P. McAreen, Co. B, 5th Inf., 2d Brigade, to be staff orderly, with rank of sergeant major.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Recorder of the Loyal Legion, 130 South 7th St., Philadelphia, states that in compliance with numerous requests for the preservation in a permanent form of the ceremonies incident to the celebration in the Academy of Music, April 15, he will compile a volume if sufficient subscriptions are received to justify the expense. The price will be \$1 per copy, cloth, gilt top. Money must accompany subscription.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber.—The bill (H. 8235) has not become a law, but its chances are considered good.

Vet.—The proper title is "Memorial Day," not "Decoration Day," as so frequently termed.

L. B.—The standing of applicants for position of Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., is not furnished from the A. G. O.

A. M. C.—For amendment of the 103d Article of War see G. O. 45, A. G. O., 1890, published in JOURNAL of April 28, page 658.

A. T. asks: Has the color sergeant always ranked above the 1st sergeant in the U. S. Army? Ans.—There is no such rank as color sergeant in the U. S. Army.

K. D.—The controversy so far has been as to the youngest soldier of the war, but a discussion as to the youngest sailor of the war might prove interesting.

W. O. W.—See G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1890 (published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 31, 1890, p. 759), for information in regard to action under the amended 103d Article of War.

A. C. asks: "What position or rank does a paymaster's yeoman occupy, what is his occupation, and what his pay?" Ans.—A paymaster's yeoman is a petty officer of the first class, and receives \$60 per month.

J. E. R. asks the whereabouts of 1st Lieut. Geo. Faulkner (or Falkner) of Capt. Merritt's company, stationed some eight years ago in some of the far Western States? Ans.—There was no Capt. Merritt in command of a company in the U. S. A. about the time you mention, nor was there any Lieut. Faulkner or Falkner.

J. A. B.—Troop A has its full number allowed by law, besides a waiting list of about a dozen, so the chances for a vacancy are distant. Each man has to supply his horse, either by ownership or rental, so that the yearly expenses are quite considerable. The arms, uniforms and equipments are furnished by the State.

B. A. G.—The amendment to Article of War 103 confers no benefit whatever in such a case as that described. If the man, who is understood to be now living within the limits of the United States, shall continue so to live, undetected, until April 14, 1897—the sixth month of residence in Columbia (Brit.) being added to the limitation—he will be protected from trial and punishment. Till then he is liable to arrest at any moment.

Corporal, 69th, asks: A company in the National Guard is ordered to parade by the captain on a Sunday as an escort to a Grand Army Post to memorial services at church, and fines for absence from this parade, it is announced, will be enforced. Do you think a fine for non-compliance with this order legal? Ans.—No. National Guardsmen cannot be compelled to parade on a Sunday on such occasions. Such duty is purely voluntary.

## THE CHINESE PENSION SYSTEM.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent report to Congress on the matter of pensions, outlines the Chinese system as follows:

The most complicated and minutely detailed system for the granting of pensions is that of the empire of China, which still retains in force orders, regulations and statutes dating from the first part of the 17th century, with amendments as late as the first quarter of the 19th century. As in the case of other nations the pension is for both services and disability. The service age is fixed at 60 years. The amount of pension depends not only upon the service, but upon the quality of the service and the character and degree of peril to which exposed during service. If a man was in the Army and disabled, but not in active campaigning, in many instances he would be entitled simply to the preservation of the rank that he may have attained, but would not be granted pay or a pension. In some instances if a man has sons or a son in the imperial service his support devolves upon them and pension is not allowed. Divisions are made of wounded soldiers into classes according to the length of time assigned for recovery. Five such classes have been created: Wounds are known as first-class, second-class, third-class, etc. For a considerable time differences were made in the amount of pensions to be allowed for wounds made by spent cannon balls. Gratuities were given on account of wounds suffered in the Service by the regular attendants of the members of the Banner Corps, so called. Sacrifices and the sacred rites of religion were to be performed at the graves of militia men leaving no heirs. A difference was made in losses to marines and soldiers of the Coast Guard exposed to peril in the outer and in the inner seas, the frontier service being regarded as more honorable. Under certain circumstances provisions are made for the widow and for the son of a soldier killed in the Service. Those who served and were killed or disabled in the front ranks are regarded with distinguished consideration. Those who suffered disablement in what may be called the "subordinate services," such as guard duty, or train guard duty, who were in the rear of an army, and in positions less exposed to the actual dangers of war, receive correspondingly less, and the pension system is made a prolongation and continuance of the rewards offered for valor and honorable service in battle. As illustrative of the spirit of the code it may be stated that the word "gratuity," employed where we would use the word "pension," means literally "a mark of compassionate distinction," and is conferred by the emperor, and by him alone, and must not be considered as acquired under a specified condition of age and service alone. This is the gratuity pension which still exists, nor can any officer or soldier claim it as a right, the granting of it being entirely optional with the sovereign.

## THE DEFENCE OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Andrew H. Green is chairman of a commission just organized for the purpose of considering the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities upon the islands including New York harbor. In his address upon taking the chair Mr. Green said:

"There is, moreover, the province of administration which may concern itself for the defence of all our cities against assault. The subject of our coast defence was one to which Samuel J. Tilden gave special attention, and, however much his warnings may have been neglected, passing years have confirmed their wise and patriotic character. Since its original settlement by the Dutch this city has four times suffered invasion and occupation by forces despatched by foreign fleets.

"For several years preceding the war of 1813 British cruisers hovered about the mouth of our harbor, imprisoning our seamen, and, when the war came, capturing our merchantmen within gunshot of our shores. During the



civil war the presence here for a short while of a friendly Russian fleet had more effect in discouraging hostile combinations among foreign governments against this nation than any demonstration we were then able to make. We are as helpless now against the assault of modern fleets as we were in other periods to the antiquated methods of assault then employed. Here is the commercial capital of a great and spirited nation, whose borders stretch along the shores of two oceans and from the frigid zone to the tropics, flanked on each side by jealous neighbors, one of which, the spoiled child of the most domineering nation of the earth, equipped with ample fleets, is seeking control of the inter-ocean business of the continent, and ready to push to the point of rupture some trivial question of maritime jurisdiction in the adjustment of which New York has no more special interest than Toledo and Denver. With all the rest of the country, our people are ready to share with ardor whatever encounter the protection of our national rights makes necessary. Whatever wars may come from whatever cause, we know as the country knows that New York must first answer at the muzzle of the gun. Every power on the globe except her own is advised that, defenceless upon the American coast, there stands a group of our most opulent cities within gunshot from the open sea. At the one point along our entire coast where we are most open to assault we have accumulated greatest temptations to invite it and smallest means to repel it. This is far from what one may call a business-like situation. Of itself, it is a discredit to our cities and to the Government.

"Even if we view proper defenses without reference to peace or war, but in no more serious light than as a part of the fashionable furniture and decorous equipment of the seaboard capital of a great empire, such defenses should be provided in that same spirit of deference to the world's opinion which prompts us to send superfluous embassies to foreign courts, or order such ships of war as we have to foreign coasts, and by other compliances with the usages of great nations to assert our stature in their ranks. This, however, is the least important view in which to regard the question of proper defenses of the cities of the port. Useful in time of peace as features of national pride, they are essential in time of war to the protection of the soil, the dignity and the welfare of the nation. The apprehension is continually forced upon us that the page of American history fullest of ignominious suggestion may be that which may record an assault upon the cities of this port which is not properly met.

"On concerting measures to avert such possible infamy all these sister cities may consolidate without sacrifice of local privilege, and this commission, if it shall accomplish nothing more, will have done incalculable service to our community, our State and country if it shall awake influences sufficient to induce the national Government to provide adequate defenses for the port of New York. Our national temper is peaceful, and our methods, policy and missions are those of peace. We desire to preserve that attitude, but observation of the experiences of other nations

admonishes us that the best assurance of peace is demonstration of our ability, if provoked, to carry on war."

#### REVENUE MARINE.

A despatch from Cedar Keys, Fla., says the citizens of that place earnestly hope that the Treasury Department will not permit the McLane to leave the station until relieved by some other Government vessel. It is reported that the McLane is running with a large number of the boiler tubes plugged, and that the boiler sides have numerous patches.

The rev. cutter Bear, now at Seattle, Washington, was ordered to sail immediately to Ounalaska, and then to cruise diligently in Behring Sea for the purpose of looking after the seal fisheries.

MAY 29.—Captain J. C. Mitchell, detached from Ewing and ordered to command steamer Boutwell at Savannah, Georgia.

JUNE 1.—Lieutenant J. M. Simms, from bark Chase and ordered to steamer Hamilton, Philadelphia.

JUNE 4.—3d Lieutenant J. H. Brown and 1st Assistant Engineer Alex. Bennett, from Crawford and ordered to steamer Forward, now fitting out at B-1stimore.

2d Assistant Engineer Eugene Valet, Jr., from Grant and ordered to Forward.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

A BERLIN despatch of June 2 says: "The Emperor has informed Prince Bismarck that if he does not stop his press utterings the result will be serious."

The prize offered by the Royal United Service Institution for an essay on "The Maritime Defence of the United Kingdom," has fallen to Captain Henry F. Cleveland, R. N., and his paper is printed in the current number of the *Journal of the Institution*.

THE *Popolo Romano* of May 13 quotes from the *Gazzetta Piemontese* an account of the attack of the Somalis on a party of Italians who landed on April 24 from the *Volta*, on her way from Zanzibar, at Wascheik, carrying presents to the Sultan, in which Lieut. Zavagli and a sailor were killed. The Sultan, who came to meet them on the beach, asked if they were Germans ("Nothing," says the writer, "can equal the hate these people have of the German name"), and was told that they were Italians, and friends; but whether the chief doubted the story or not, he gave the signal for his people to attack the Italians, and it was with difficulty the survivors escaped to their boat under a fire of musketry

("African muskets"), arrows, and lances, to the *Volta*, which bombarded the village; but the water was too shallow to let her come within effective range, and the savages fled inland. The *Volta* arrived at Aden on April 26.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Canadian Government has ordered Sir Fred Middleton to resign or pay Bremner \$4,500 for the furs he stole from him during the late rebellion in the Northwest, the General positively refuses to do either, and the Minister of Militia does not know what to do. The General's term does not expire until June, 1892, not next month as has been previously announced, and the Government cannot force his resignation until that date.

AFTER a great deal of deliberation it has been decided that the foreign officers who are to witness the autumn manoeuvres of the French Army this year shall attend the operations of the 11th Army Corps with the headquarters at Nantes; but, at the same time, it has been settled that this corps shall not make use of the new smokeless powder. Special manoeuvres with this invention shall be executed by the 18th Army Corps, but from those operations all "outsiders" will be excluded rigidly.

QUIET a sensation has been caused in military and official circles at Sebastopol by the discovery of a systematic robbery of bombs from the artillery magazines in that city. From the extent of the discoveries now made by the police, it would appear that the abstraction of bombs and shells has been going on for a number of years. The prosperity which during the last few years appeared to follow the operations of a certain mechanical engineer who ten years ago was a working journeyman, attracted the notice of the police, who made a raid on the factory, when large hidden stores of bombs were discovered bearing the government mark. The arrest of the engineer led to the further discovery that an organized band of artillerists and others were implicated in the robberies. The police are of opinion that the burning of one of the artillery magazines in Sebastopol last year was the work of the band now under arrest, who presumably fired the magazine to prevent the discovery of an unusually large theft of bombs. To the same hands is attributed the mysterious murder about the same time of an artillery driver.

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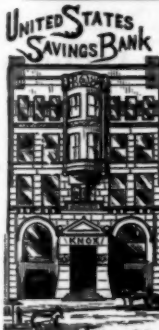
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## ORDNANCE NOTES.

A cubic foot of cast aluminium weighs..	158.967 lbs.
" " soft steel weighs.....	490.450 lbs.
" " wrought-iron weighs.....	485.874 lbs.
" " copper weighs.....	554.988 lbs.
" " ordinary brass weighs.....	524.610 lbs.

Aluminium has about the tensile strength of cast iron, with only about one third of its weight, and casts equally as easily and successfully.

Smokeless powder is still in an experimental stage. That is the opinion of our Army and Navy officers, of Capt. Zalinski, who went to the very bottom of the subject during his recent extended tour in search of military information abroad, and, indeed, of all those whose duty it has been to inquire into the matter. The experimental stage has not only not been passed, but it is questionable if there has been any advance within the past year. A great deal has been said about this and that country adopting a standard powder that had produced more or less wonderful results, but close observers have discovered that the standards adopted were abandoned very soon afterwards and other brands tried. Our ordnance officials have had samples of the powders reported to be in use by the French, Swiss and German Governments and of many other kinds of both European and American invention, but none of them have given at all satisfactory results by actual experiment. Indeed, none of the powders tried have given the velocities of the ordinary powder without a dangerously high pressure, so that it has not been necessary thus far to take into consideration the three principal objections common to all the new smokeless powders, viz., the difficulty of preservation, irregularity of pressure, and the heating of the butt of the cartridge. These were the obstacles in the way over a year ago. They have not been overcome, so far as our ordnance authorities are informed. The smokeless powder for large cannon, invented by Alfred Nobel, and experimented with by the German Government, is considered by Army ordnance officials the most promising of all those which have yet come under their notice. This is the only one of the smokeless powders, as far as known, which has nitro-glycerine as one of its component parts. Gun cotton is also included in the formula. It has the advantages of all the other new brands in being practically smokeless, though in the larger cannon there is an appreciable increase in the amount of smoke, which, however, dissipates very rapidly. It is said. The following table shows the results of the experiment of this powder in connection with other standard brands:

Gun used.	Weight of Projectile.	Kind of Powder.	Weight of Powder.	Initial Vel.	Max. Press.
3.43 siege..	14 9-10 lbs.	Large gr.	3.3-10 lbs.	1,500	30,000
3.43 siege..	14 9-10 lbs.	Smokeless.	1-10 lbs.	1,520	22,100
4.14 siege..	39 6-10 lbs.	Prismatic.	8.8-10 lbs.	1,510	31,900
4.14 siege..	39 6-10 lbs.	Smokeless.	3.52-10 lbs.	1,550	20,000
8.27 B. L. R....	308 lbs.	Prismatic.	123 lbs.	1,880	35,000
8.27 B. L. R....	308 lbs.	Smokeless.	44 lbs.	1,910	28,300

## A PUPIL FOR GENERAL MILES.

In a letter to the New York Sun Mr. Poultney Bigelow says: "I would very much like to go to America," said Count Herbert (Bismarck), with an energetic emphasis on America, his reason being that his father had received evidence of good will from so many sources in our country that he was sure it must be a pleasant place. The Count was promptly assured by your correspondent that any

picture which his fancy might have drawn of the charms of our country must be feeble compared to the glorious reality, and he was manifestly interested to know that he could travel from the Gulf of Mexico to Labrador, and from Sandy Hook to California, with less fear for his personal safety than anywhere else in the world, not excepting Germany. He wanted to hunt the buffalo, but had questioned as to whether he was not too fat for the horses of the wild West, to which I assured him that Gen. Miles would soon wear the fat off him down in Arizona, and that Dr. Schweninger, his father's physician, was a mere beginner in the art of reducing adipose tissues, as compared to our Miles of the United States cavalry. This view of the case struck him as fresh, and he nodded his great head of hair approvingly, as much as to say: "I shall go home and ask my father's permission."

"He was disappointed when I told him that my experience with squaws had been highly unsatisfactory, and that beauty was the scarcest thing about them. His knowledge of squaws had been drawn from Cooper's novels, and he thought them, therefore, all beautiful."

## CAVALRY AND SMOKELESS POWDER.

In reference to a recent article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the use of cavalry, a distinguished cavalry officer (German) writes from Hanover to call attention to the probable influence of smokeless powder in diminishing very greatly the possibility of launching a charge with effect on infantry. "One of the most powerful of the effects produced on foot-soldiers badly engaged, by the appearance of cavalry emerging from smoke, was the suddenness of the apparition of an enemy of whose advance there was no warning. It was a new element, and was always disconcerting. There will be no more smoke-clouds to obscure the battle." All the little that is left of "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" will vanish with smokeless powder. Our prudent battalions already leave their colors at home in wartime. All the eagles of the world will fly after them! Infantry will be rigged like poachers, and "practical soldiers" will revel in ugliness. Away with feathers, plumes, and lace! Nothing must reflect a ray of light. Probably some clever fellow will invent watering-carts to accompany foot and horse and artillery to lay the dust on the march. An army will lie like a snake in the grass till it begins to spit lead, steel, or whatever deadly missile it may be provided with. And what will the poor painters do?

## PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by U. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C.:  
J. Frick, Laramie, Wyo., breechloading fire arm.  
J. M. and M. S. Browning, Ogden, Utah, magazine fire-arm.  
A. J. Emlaw, Grand Haven, Mich., magazine spring gun.  
H. Leineweber, South Chicago, Ill., recoil-operated magazine gun.  
H. H. Grenfel, London, England, gun-sight.  
H. Schneider, Paris, France, recoil-check for ordnance.  
M. Edwards, Jersey City, N. J., life-raft.  
W. W. Arrington and H. A. Briggs, Norwich, Conn., fire-arm.  
D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass., revolving fire-arm.  
W. M. Bunsen, Galesville, Wis., blow-gun.  
B. Watson, Limestone, N. Y., gun rack for tents.

R. von Freeden, Walsrode, Prussia, Germany, manufacture of gunpowder.  
J. H. Grady, New Bedford, Mass., life-saving garment.  
S. B. Goff, Camden, N. J., ship propulsion.  
S. Stuart, Plainfield, N. J., construction of ships.  
G. E. Tregurtha, Malden, Mass., steam boiler.  
A. McDougall, Duluth, Minn., steam tow-boat.  
J. R. Andrews and E. F. Kelley, Bath, Me., steam windlass and capstan.

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N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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## BIRTHS.

BULL.—At Naval Station, New London, May 27, 1890, to the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Bull, U. S. Navy, a son.

PERKINS.—At Fort Pembina, N. D., May 24, to the wife of Commissary Sergeant G. W. Perkins, U. S. A., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

COOPER—CUSHMAN.—At Rutherford, N. J., Tuesday, June 3, by the Rev. S. S. Lewis, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Clayton, MARY FLORENCE, daughter of Dr. H. C. Cooper, to Lieut. HERBERT CUSHMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry.

HAMMOND—SCOTT.—At New Orleans, La., May 22, Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, of London, England, to Miss ANNIE MILTON SCOTT, daughter of Dr. J. W. Scott, of New Orleans. No cards.

OLIPHANT—ELKINS.—Tuesday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, 46 W. 58th st., N. Y. City, ALEX. C. OLIPHANT (formerly of the Navy), to Miss SARA ELKINS, daughter of the Hon. S. B. Elkins.

## DIED.

BROSNAHAN.—At New York city, May 28, BEATRICE BROSNAHAN, daughter of the late Chief Engineer John G. Brosnahan, U. S. Navy, aged 11 years and 10 months.

ROBY.—At Monroeville, Ohio, May 23, HENRY M. ROBY, father-in-law of Captain Frank B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery.

STEVENSON.—Suddenly, June 3, MARTHA JANE, daughter of Captain Thomas Stevenson and sister of Pay Inspector Stevenson, U. S. N.

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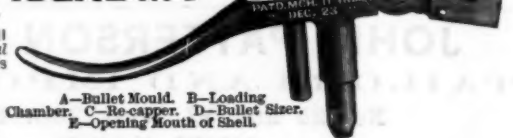
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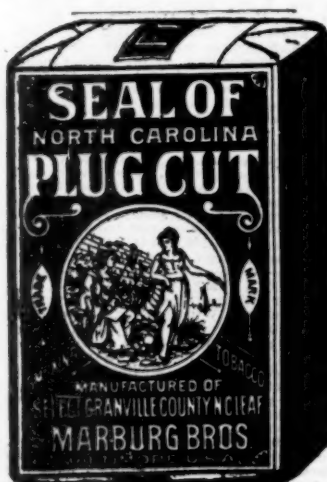
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